TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
Three months.....50

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
One square, (10 lines,) or less	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50
Two squares,	1 50	2 00	3 00
Three squares,	2 25	3 00	4 50

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
One square, or less	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
Two squares,	6 00	9 00	15 00
Three squares,	8 00	12 00	20 00
Four squares,	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half a column,	15 00	20 00	30 00
One column,	20 00	25 00	60 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six lines, One year.....$5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$2 50
Auditors' Notices.....2 00
Estray, or other short Notices.....1 50

☞Ten lines of nonpareil make a square. About eight words constitute a line, *so that any person* can easily calculate a square in manuscript.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are also increased.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. *Superior to any* cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflamation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by Demas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

S. T.---1860---X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid fever, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer, if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of Impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. ☞See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. ☞Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an imposter. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns swellings and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a certain cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Mustang Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the bottle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar.

CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad street, Philada.

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt., writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed, G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., over the top.

Look closely, and be not deceived by counterfeits.

Sold by all Druggists at 25, 50 cts, and $1.00.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents the hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the carload, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y. Chemist.

Demas Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, N. Y

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its *original color by gradual absorption*, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist,

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle. Ask for "LYON'S" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

july11, 1866-cowly

☞All the above articles for sale by S. S. SMITH, Huntingdon, Penna.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

CHOICE Teas, Coffee, Sugars and Molasses, for sale at Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON ARE selling off at greatly reduced prices.

PERFUMERY and Fancy Soaps for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

PURE SPICES at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

A LARGE VARIETY of articles too numerous to mention, for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery. Call and see.

WILLOW and CEDAR WARE for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1866. NO. 9.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such

HAND BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

What the 39th Congress Did?

Congress met when the policy of President Lincoln was being successfully carried out by President Johnson, and the people of the South were becoming reconciled to their condition, and were acceding to everything that was fair and just.

Congress didn't like Lincoln's policy because it was "too mild," and they commenced to censure President Johnson for following in his footsteps.

Congress, from the first, wished to punish the South by depriving them of their right to legislate, unless the millions of ignorant *negroes* should be privileged to vote, although the Constitution declares that "all legislative powers shall be vested in a Congress of the *United States*."

Congress commenced to legislate for the *freedmen*; and acknowledged that they had better rights than white men.

Congress commenced to dislike President Johnson still more, because he continued to carry out President Lincoln's policy, and because he would not do more for the negroes than he would to reconcile the Southern people and thus preserve the Union.

Congress passed a bill for the Government to feed and keep the *negroes* of the South, more than they would do for the destitute soldiers of the North. President Johnson vetoed the bill, and it failed to pass by a two-thirds vote.

Congress passed a civil rights bill, which declared the *negroes* citizens of the United States, and otherwise interfered with the rights of a State. President Johnson vetoed the bill, but Congress made it a law.

The House passed a bill conferring the right of suffrage on *negroes* in the District of Columbia. The same bill was considered in the Senate, but no vote was taken. President Johnson addressed a colored delegation to which he said that the people should decide that question.

The House passed a bill that within the territories of the United States there should be no denial of the elective franchise to citizens of the United States, because of race or color, and *all persons should be equal before the law.* The Senate considered the bill, but failed to vote thereon.

Congress was now directly opposed to President Johnson, because he would not co-operate with them in *their efforts to give the negro* equal political privileges with the white man. He could not recognize their right to pass laws for the South without the South being represented.

Congress established a central directory of fifteen members, composed principally of the leading Radicals in both Houses, who were to report the so-called Confederate States were entitled to be represented in either House of Congress. After being in session six months the Committee reported in substance that the said States were not entitled to representation, although the Constitution gave them such right, and that they were subject to the North.

The Radicals in Congress held a caucus in which they bitterly denounced President Johnson, and threatened to impeach him, if he persisted in thwarting their efforts. Some went so far as to intimate that they would drive him into the Potomac. The President kept cool, and didn't say a word, although we have no doubt he thought they would have a good time trying it.

Congress yielded a little to let Tennessee come in "out of the cold," so that that State might not come up against them in this fall's campaign. President Johnson did not oppose their inclinations, and was pleased to see the Radicals "giving in."

Congress passed another freedmen's bureau bill, which the President again vetoed. The bill became a law, nevertheless.

Congress thought they would adjourn before they would get the cholera, or be still more inconsistent by admitting other Southern States.

Congress closed its session by remembering the Union soldiers, whom they had forgotten all along, and gave them $50 and $100 (a fortune no doubt); but they remembered themselves better, and passed a bill increasing their own pay $2,000 for the session. This was a fitting finale to all their inglorious proceedings.

We have not thought it worth while to mention the Constitutional amendments Congress sought to pass, (about sixty,) nor the number of inconsistencies of which it was guilty; but the above correct statement of its proceedings will furnish an adequate idea of what class of people they thought the most, and upon whom they conferred the most favors. Union soldiers are nowheres when the "poor, destitute darkey" presents himself to their imagination.

Congress has done many things that it will wish it had left undone, and it has left undone many things which it will wish it had done. They can stand the taxes because they have increased their pay. They can see the country ruined because they will blame it on President Johnson. The Lord preserve us from having such another Congress.

Official Copy of the Proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention presented to the President.

Speech of Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

Reply of President Andy Johnson.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1866.

The Committee, consisting of two delegates from each State, appointed by the National Union Convention to wait upon the President with an official copy of the proceedings of the convention, met on Saturday morning and postponed until one o'clock the time for the interview.

About one o'clock the committee, headed by a band of music, reached the White House. They were conducted into the east room by Marshal Gooding, and were so arranged as to form a circle. The delegates to the convention who were in the city were then invited in, and took a position in the rear of the committee. The President soon appeared, and was accompanied by Secretaries McCulloch, Welles and Browning, and Postmaster General Randall. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, then advanced and said:

Mr. President: We are before you as a committee of the National Union Convention, which met in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 14th instant, charged with the duty of presenting you with an authentic copy of its proceedings.

Before placing it in your hands, you will permit us to congratulate you that on the object for which the convention was called, in the enthusiasm with which, in every State and Territory, the call was responded to, in the unbroken harmony of its deliberations, in the unanimity with which the principles it has declared were adopted, and more especially in the patriotic and constitutional character of the principles themselves, we are confident that you and the country will find gratifying and cheering evidence that there exists amongst the people a public sentiment which renders an early and complete restoration of the Union as established by the Constitution certain and inevitable. Party faction, seeking the continuance of its misrule, may momentarily delay it, but the principles of political liberty for which our fathers successfully contended, and to secure which they adopted the Constitution, are so glaringly inconsistent with the condition in which the country has been placed by such misrule, that it will not be permitted a much longer duration. We wish, Mr. President, you could have witnessed the spirit of concord and brotherly affection which animated every member of the convention. Great as your confidence has ever been in the intelligence and patriotism of your fellow-citizens, in their deep devotion to the Union, and their present determination to maintain it, that confidence would have become a positive conviction could you have seen and heard all that was done and said upon the occasion. Every heart was evidently full of joy, every eye beamed with patriotic animation; despondency gave place to the assurance that our late dreadful civil strife ended, the blissful reign of peace, under the protection not of arms, but of the Constitution and laws, would have sway, and be in every part of our land cheerfully acknowledged, and in perfect good faith obeyed. You would not have doubted that the recurrence of dangerous domestic insurrections in the future are not to be apprehended. If you could have seen the men of Massachusetts and South Carolina coming into the convention on the first day of its meeting, hand in hand, amidst the rapturous applause of the whole body, awakened by heartfelt gratification at the event, filling the eyes of thousands with tears of joy, which they neither could nor desired to repress, you would have felt as every person present felt—that the time had arrived when all sectional or other perilous dissensions had ceased, and that nothing should be heard in the future but the voice of harmony proclaiming devotion to a common country, of pride in being bound together by a common Union, existing and protected by forms of government proved by experience to be eminently fitted for the exigencies of either war or peace.

In the principles announced by the convention and in the feeling there manifested, we have every assurance that harmony throughout our entire land will soon prevail. We know that as in former days, as was eloquently declared by Webster, the nation's most gifted statesman, Massachusetts and South Carolina went, "shoulder to shoulder through the Revolution," and stood hand in hand around the Administration of Washington, and felt his own great arm lean on them for support, so they again with like magnanimity, devotion and power, stand round your Administration and cause you to feel that you may also lean on them for support. In the proceedings, Mr. President, which we are to place in your hands, you will find that the convention performed the grateful duty imposed upon them by their knowledge of your "devotion to the Constitution and laws and interests of your country," as illustrated by your entire Presidential career, of declaring that in you they "recognize a chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and and loyal to the great crisis upon which your lot is cast," and in this declaration it gives us marked pleasure to add, we are confident that the convention has but spoken the intelligent and patriotic sentiment of the country. Ever inaccessible to the low influences which often control the mere partisan, and governing alone by an honest opinion of constitutional obligations and rights, and of the duty of looking solely to the true interests, safety and honor of the nation, such a class is incapable of resorting to any bait for popularity at the expense of the public good. In the measures which you have adopted for the restoration of the Union, the convention saw only a continuance of the policy which for the same purpose was inaugurated by your immediate predecessor, in his re-election by the people after that policy had been fully indicated, and had been made one of the issues of the contest. Those of his political friends who are now assailing you for sternly pursuing it, forgetful or regardless of the opinions which their support of his re-election necessarily involved, being upon the same ticket with that much lamented *public servant whose foul assassination* touched the heart of the civilized world with grief and horror—you would have been false to obvious duty if you had not endeavored to carry out the same policy; and, judging now by the opposite one which Congress has pursued, its wisdom and patriotism are indicated by the fact that that Congress has but continued a broken Union by keeping ten of the States in which at one time the insurrection existed, as far as they could accomplish it, in the condition of subjugated provinces, denying the right to be represented whilst subjecting their people to every species of legislation, including that of taxation. That such a state of things is at war with the very genius of our Government; inconsistent with every idea of political freedom, and most perilous to the peace and safety of the country, no reflecting man can fail to believe.

We hope, sir, that the proceeding of the convention will cause you to adhere, if possible, with even greater firmness to the course which you are pursuing by satisfying you that they are with you, and that the wish which lies nearest to their heart is that a perfect restoration of our Union at the earliest moment be allowed, and a conviction that that result can only be accomplished by the measures which you are pursuing. And in the discharge of the duties which these impose upon you, we, as did every member of the convention, again for ourselves individually tender to you our profound respect and assurance of cordial and sincere support.

With a reunited union, with no foot but freedmen's treading or permitted to tread on our soil, with a nation's faith pledged forever to *strict observance* of all its obligations, with kindness and fraternal love everywhere prevailing, the desolations of war will soon be removed; its sacrifices of life, sad as they have been, with Christain resignation, be referred to a providential purpose, of fixing our beloved country on a firm and endurable basis which will forever place our liberty and happiness beyond the reach of human peril; then, too, and forever will our Government challenge the admiration and receive the respect of the nations of the world, and we in no danger of any efforts to impeach our honor.

And permit me, sir, in conclusion to add, that great as your solicitude for the restoration of our domestic peace and your labors to that end, you have also a watchful eye to the rights of the nation, and that any attempt by an assumed or actual foreign power to enforce an illegal blockade against the Government or citizens of the United States, to use your own mild but expressive words, "will be disregarded." In this determination I am sure you will receive the unanimous approval of your fellow citizens.

Now, sir, as the chairman of this committe, and in behalf of the convention, I have the honor to present you with an authentic copy of its proceedings.

When Mr. Reverdy Johnson had concluded, the President said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: Language is inadequate to express the emotions and feelings produced by this occasion. Perhaps I could express more by permitting silence to speak, and you to infer what I might and ought to say. I confess that, notwithstanding the experience I have had in public life, and the audiences I have addressed, this occasion and this assemblage are well calculated to and do overwhelm me.

As I have said, I have not language to convey adequately my present feelings and emotions. In listening to the address which your eloquent and distinguished chairman has just delivered, the proceedings of the convention, as they transpired, recurred to my mind. Seemingly I partook of the inspiration that prevailed in the convention, when I received a despatch, sent by two of its distinguished members conveying in terms the scene which has just been described of South Carolina and Massachusetts, arm in arm, marching into that vast assemblage, and thus giving evidence that the two extremes had come together again, and that, for the future, they were united, as they had been *in the past, for the preservation* of the Union.

When the despatch informed me that, in that vast body of men, distinguished for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the despatch to one associated with me in the office, for my own feelings over came me. (Applause.) I think we may justly conclude that we are moving under a proper inspiration, and that we need not be mistaken that the finger of an overuling and unerring Providence is in this matter. The nation is in peril. We have just passed through a mighty, a bloody, a momentous ordeal, and do not yet find ourselves free from the difficulties and danger that at first surrounded us.

While our brave men have performed their duties—both officers and men, (turning to General Grant, who stood at his right)—while they have won laurels imperishable there are still greater and more important duties to perform; and while we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their support in our efforts to perpetuate peace. (Applause.) So far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and, to speak in common phrase, to prepare, as the learned and wise phyician would, a plaster healing in character and coextensive with the wound. (Applause.) We thought, and yet think, that we had partially succeeded. But as the work progressed, as *reconciliation* seemed to be taking place, and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and marring element opposing us.

In alluding to that element, I shall go no farther than did your convention and the distinguished gentleman who has delivered to me the report of its proceedings. I shall make no reference to it. That, I do not believe, the time and the occasion justify. We have witnessed in one department of the Government every effort, as it were, to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony in the Union. We have seen hanging upon the verge of Government, as it were, a body called, or which assumes to be, the Congress of the United States, but in fact a Congress of only part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union, when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion and make a discription of the States inevitable.

Instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony, its legislation has partaken of the charcter of penalties, retaliation and revenge. This has been the course and policy of one department of your Government. The humble individual who is now addressing you stands the representative of another department of the Government. The manner in which he was called upon to occupy that position I shall not alludo to on this occasion; suffice it to say that he is here under the Constitution of the country, and being here by virtue of its provision, he takes his stand rampart of civil and religious liberty. (Prolonged cheering.) Having been taught in my early life to hold it sacred, and having practiced upon it during my whole public career, I *shall ever continue* to reverence the Constitution of my fathers and to make it my guide. (Hearty applause.)

I know it has been said, and I must be permitted to indulge in the remark, that the Executive Department of the Government has been despotic and tyrannical. Let me ask this audience of distinguished gentlemen around me here to-day to point to a vote I ever gave, to a speech I ever made, to a *single act of my whole public life* that has not been against tyranny and despotism. What position have I ever occupied, what ground have I ever assumed, where it can be truthfully charged that I failed to advocate the amelioration and elevation of the great mass of my countrymen? [Cries of "Never!" and great applause.] So far as charges of that kind are concerned, I will say that they are simply intended to deceive and delude the public mind into the belief that there is some one in power who is usurping and trampling upon the rights and perverting the principles of the Constitution. It is done by those who make such charges for the purpose of covering their own acts. [Cries of "That's so!" and applause.] I have felt it my duty, in vindication of principle and the Constitution of my country; to call attention to those proceedings. When we come to examine who has been playing the tyrant, by whom do we find that despotism has been exercised? As to myself, the elements of my nature, the pursuits of my life, have not made me, either in my feelings or in my practice, aggressive. My nature, on the contrary, is rather defensive in its character. But I will say that having taken my stand upon the broad principles of liberty and the Constitution, there is not power enough on earth to drive me from it. [Loud and prolonged applause.] Having placed myself upon that broad platform, I have not been awed, dismayed or intimidated by either threats or encroachments, but have stood there in conjunction with patriotic spirits, sounding the tocsin of alarm when I deemed the city in danger. [Great applause.] I said on a previous occasion and repeat *now, that all that was necessary in* this great struggle against tyranny and despotism was, that the struggle should be sufficiently audible for the American people to hear and understand. They did hear and looking on and seeing who the contestants were, and what that struggle was about, they determined they would settle this question on the side of the Constitution and of principle. [Cries of "That's so," and applause.] I proclaim here to-day, as I have on other occasions, that my faith is abiding in the great mass of the people. In the darkest struggle, when the clouds seemed to be most lowering, my faith, instead of giving way, loomed up through the dark cloud far beyond, and I saw that all would be safe in the end.

My countrymen, we all know that in the language of Thomas Jefferson, tyranny and despotism even can be exercised and exerted more effectually by the many than by the one. We have seen a Congress gradually encroach step by step upon constitutional rights, and violate day after day and month after month the fundamental principles of the Government. [Cries of "That's so," and applause.] We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a Constitution of the United States—that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise powers which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in despotism or monarchy itself. [Enthusiastic applause.] This is truth, and because others as well as myself have seen proper to appeal to the patriotism and republican feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the severest terms. Slander upon slander, vituperation upon vituperation of the most villainous character, has made its way through the press. What, gentlemen, has been your and my sin? What has been the cause of our offending? I will tell you. Daring to stand by the Constitution of our fathers? [Approaching Senator Johnson], I consider the proceedings of this convention, sir, as more important than those of any convention that ever assembled in the United States. [Great applause.] When I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of citizens coming together voluntarily, and sitting in council, with ideas, with principles, and views commensurate with all the States, and co-extensive with the whole people, and contrast it with the collection of gentlemen who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it as more important than any convention that has sat, at least, since 1787. [Renewed applause.] I think I may also say, that the declarations that were there made are equal with the Declaration of Independence itself, and I here to-day pronounce it a second Declaration of Independence. [Cries of "Glorious," and most enthusiastic and prolonged applause.]

Your address and declarations are nothing more nor less than a reaffirmation of the Constitution of the United States. [Cries of "God," and applause.] Yes, I will go farther, and say that the declarations you have made, that the principles you have enunciated in your address are a second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States [renewed applause]; for in proclaiming and reproclaiming these *great truths you have laid down a constitutional* platform upon which all can make common cause, and stand united together for the restoration of the States and preservation of the Government without reference to party. The query only is the salvation of the country, for our country rises above all party considerations or influence. [Cries of "Good," and applause.] How many are there in the United States that now require to be free? They have the shackles upon their limbs and are bound as rigidly as though they were in fact in slavery. I repeat, then, that your declaration is the second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States, and offers a common ground upon which all patriots can stand. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, let me in this connection ask you what I have to gain more than the advancement of the public welfare? I am as much opposed to the indulgence of egotism as any one, but here, in a conversational manner, while formally receiving the proceedings of this convention, I may be permitted again to ask, what have I to gain consulting human ambition more than I have gained, except in one thing? My race is nearly run. I have been placed in the high office which I occupy under the Constitution of the country, and I may say that I have held, from lowest to highest, almost every position to which a man may attain in our Government. I have passed through every position, from alderman of a village to the Presidency of the United States; and surely, gentlemen, this should be enough to gratify a reasonable ambition. If I wanted authority, or if I wished to perpetuate my own power, how easy would it have been to hold and wield that which was placed in my hands by the measure called the Freedmen's Bureau bill. [Laughter and applause.] With an army which it placed at my discretion I could have remained at the capital of the nation, and with fifty or sixty millions of appropriations at my disposal, with the machinery to be worked by my own hands, with my satraps and dependents in every town and village, and then with the civil rights bill following as an auxiliary [laughter] in connection with all the other appliances of the Government, I could have proclaimed myself dictator. ["That true," and applause.]

But, gentlemen, my pride and my ambition have been to occupy that position which retains all power in the hands of the people. [Great cheering.] It is upon that I have always relied. *It is upon that I rely now.* [A voice, "And the people will not disappoint you."] And I repeat, that neither the taunts nor jeers of Congress nor of a subsidized calumniating press can drive me from my purpose. [Great applause.] I acknowledge no superior except my God, the author of my existence, and the people of the United States. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.] For the one, I try to obey all His commands, as best I can, compatible with my poor humanity. For the other, in a political and representative sense, the high behests of the people have always been respected and obeyed by me. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I had intended to say. For the kind allusions to myself contained in your address, and in the resolutions adopted by the convention, let me remark that in this crisis, and at this period of my public life, I hold above all price, and shall ever recur, with feelings of profound gratification, to the last resolution, containing the endorsement of a convention emanating spontaneously from the great mass of the people. I trust and hope that my future action may be such that you and the convention you represent may not regret the assurance of confidence you have expressed. ["We are sure of it."]

Before separating, my friends, one and all, committee and strangers, please accept my sincere thanks for the kind manifestations of regard and respect you have exhibited on this occasion. I repeat that I shall always continue to be guided by a conscientious conviction of duty, and that always gives me courage, under the Constitution, which I have made my guide.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, three enthusiastic cheers were given for Andrew Johnson and three more for General Grant. The President and General Grant then retired arm in arm, and were immediately followed by the committee and audience.

How our Government Obtained Rebel Information.

The country will remember that during the last winter of the rebellion, our Government obtained assurance of the hopelessness of the Confederate cause by *coming into possession* of General Lee's testimony before a committee of the rebel Congress, whose sessions were strictly private, and whose report was made in secrecy to the Congress during an executive session. How the evidence fell into Mr. Lincoln's hands is told by a correspondent of the New York *Times*. He says:

"In the room where the committee met was a closet, and from that closet, immediately after their adjournment, came the priceless information. Outside the house it at once changed hands, and a second party walked leisurely through the streets of Richmond with it, until upon the environs he encountered one of the common country carts of this section proceeding with the half of a newly killed beef toward the rebel lines in General Butler's front. No communication that the most lynx-eyed could perceive passed between the man and the cart, but the former gradually changed his direction and was soon walking back in the direction whence he had come. The cart went on, reached and passed through the rebel camps without molestation, and reached the pickets, where it halted as a matter of course. The beef was destined for the house of a planter just beyond the rebel lines and in plain sight of their outposts, and about equidistant between them and our own outposts. These explanations made and a careless search of the cart made by the rebel sentry, that is a look into it, the cart proceeded on its way. Just as it neared the house a small party of our cavalry made a dash at it, and to the utter surprise of the rebel pickets, who saw the whole affair, our men only hovered a moment *around the cart*, then galloped back with one more man than they came with, leaving cart and beef, and driver and mule behind them. They did not know it then, but under the beef was a man, and the man had a package, and the package contained the statements of General Lee before the Committee of Congress a few hours before.

In outline, this was how the thing was done. It may seem strange, but *Lincoln* and Grant knew long before many of the highest officials of the insurgent Government the sworn statement of their commander as to the hopelessness of further resistance.—Knowing that the Government and Grant had this information explains many things in connection with the arrival within our lines of Hunter, Stephens and Campbell, at the time of the Hampton Roads conference, which at the time were inexplicable. The feat of obtaining this information is unrivalled in the annals of war, and gradually, as the facts come to light, it will be found that Grant had every day such particular information from the rebel capital that he knew what Jeff. Davis was talking about each day in the most private of his conversations with his Cabinet and members of his Congress."

A JUST CRITICISM.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* speaks as follows of the close of Congress:

It found the country torn and wasted by a long civil war, the finances disordered, the currency depreciated, and the burden of taxation oppressive. Never had a body of men a nobler opportunity to signalize their supreme devotion to the peace, union and prosperity of the land to whose service they had been called. There is hardly to be found in the annals of any nation a more ignoble failure. They have contributed nothing to the public need; as far as their action is concerned—peace, union and prosperity are as remote as ever. Never before was so large a majority of any representative body so remarkable for personal selfishness and partisan ambition. The session has been closed, and not one great measure worthy of the Congress in such a crisis is found to grace its record. To retain political power, to circumvent the President, to keep up the organization of the party, to provide jobs for serviceable adherents, and to give a few sops to greedy sectional agitators—these, for the most part, make up the pages of its history. A great opportunity has been wasted—but so little was hoped for of late from it, that the country will be thankful for the final adjournment.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Wednesday morning, Aug. 29, 1866.

WHO IS YOUR CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR?—This question has been put to us by several persons during the past week. We answer, we have none—and may not be able to find one. If we should not be able to find one by the 2d Tuesday of October, our ticket will be, "for Governor, The National Union Platform." The important issue in the campaign will be made on the candidates for Congress and the Legislature, and while we cannot support Geary on the *radical platform*, others can and will do as they please. A Congressman to be elected this fall will have a voice for or against the peace and prosperity of our country—and the members of the Legislature will have a voice in the election of either a Radical or Conservative United States Senator. We haven't a word to say against General Geary, other than that every vote cast for him will be counted as against President Johnson and in favor of Thad. Stevens' Radicalism.

The Radical Meeting.

The Geary meeting came off on Saturday. Gen. Geary, Gov. Curtin, and other prominent politicians from abroad were in attendance. We expected to see a larger gathering—it was nothing like what was expected by the Radicals. The town was dull—the Radicals showed by their actions that they felt dull. They discovered that there was a screw loose somewhere. No flags were flying—no enthusiasm existed. The Radical guerrillas had lost the support they had in former campaigns. Some of the most active workers in former campaigns were now silent spectators, and for revenge the pop guns of the Soldiers League held a meeting in the Court House about 11 o'clock A. M., and passed the following resolution, offered by Mr. J. B. Shontz:

"*Resolved*, That while we urge upon the friends of Geary their hearty support, we also *earnestly* ask them to withdraw their support from William Lewis, editor of the *Globe*, who has openly declared himself opposed to our gallant standard-bearer in the fight. That circumstances seem to show that Mr. Lewis has received a sufficient sum from the Philadelphia Convention to carry on his traitorous work against the best man in the political field without continuing the subscriptions."

We heard of the passage of the resolution about noon, and expecting a rush at our office during the afternoon, we denied ourself the pleasure of hearing the speaking and remained at home with our books open. We waited, and waited, until five o'clock without receiving a call, when Mr. Shontz, the mover of the resolution, entered our office and ordered his paper to be discontinued. This was the first and last charge made upon us during the whole afternoon and evening in compliance with the earnest request of the resolution, but before Mr. Shontz had got out of our office three gentlemen took his place on our book and paid us $2 each, and when we closed our office in the evening we had lost Mr. Shontz's subscription and entered *nine* new ones.

We lost several during the forenoon, but only *one* after the one-horse League issued its order to the faithful. We are thankful for *small* favors, and we are pleased "*that circumstances seem to show*" that we received from the Philadelphia Convention a sufficient sum to carry on the campaign. But we would rather have the evidence. The condition of our pocket book don't give proof of having received any funds from the Philadelphia Convention. We wish it was otherwise.

A pretty full report of the proceedings of the meeting will be found in another part of this paper.

We have not heard of any strength made to the radical cause, but we do know of three men who came to town as Radicals, opposed to Johnson, going home in favor of Johnson and opposed to the radical party and its candidates. The good work goes on—and must succeed.

☞ We were positive when we left the Democratic organization in '61, because as we believed, it sympathised with the Disunionists—and we are just as positive now in leaving what was the Union party, during the war, because we believe it is in sympathy with the Disunionists, Thad. Stevens, Sumner & Co. As parties now stand—(with ten States asking for recognition,) the Democrats and conservative republicans are the Union men, the Union party—the Republicans as an organization, are the Disunionists. We simply stand now where we stood during the war—*for the Union*—with a National Union organization.

☞ We would rather defend a position our conscience tells us is right and be without a political friend on earth, than to defend what our conscience tells us is wrong if by doing so we should secure the friendship and support of all Thad. Stevens' followers in the Union. Those who choose to play dog can do so—but as for us we know no master.

☞ Is Congress higher authority than the Constitution of the United States,—if not, how can representation be denied the States.

Who are Leaders Now?

The great Union party of this county *that was*, is now nothing more than a faction of radicals under the control and management of a few young men of this place who were prominent guerrillas in the party last year, and secretly or openly worked and voted against the soldier ticket. No wonder that many of the old and honest members of the party stand back in disgust. The guerrillas have triumphed and it was only by mistake that some men were nominated who were not upon the "slate" previously arranged by the guerrillas. Guerrillaism and unfaithfulness is now and will hereafter be the best recommendation an applicant can offer to secure an office from the party, and we would not be surprised if the most unmanageable voters in the party this fall should be offered the best offices next fall. If we were not doing our work so open we might *almost* expect to have the State Senate offered us next fall—but then we are not playing guerrilla and can't expect to be counted in. Guerrillaism is at a premium (two terms played out,) for the evidence look at the prominence of our friend Mr. H. G. Fisher, the *Journal & American* editors, and other *smaller* lights. We prefer acting an honorable part—making an *open* opposition to the ticket, or a part of it at least. We will not attempt to stab the ticket in the dark as most if not all the leaders of the party *now*, attempted to do last fall. Can any body recollect of any effort made last fall by any of the leaders for the success of the ticket? Those who worked most faithfully last fall are now forced to take back seats—are out in the cold—and the "two term" patriots are in. The guerrillas have triumphed *thus far*, and they feel that they have the faithful under their feet where they expect to keep them.

GRANT ALL RIGHT.—Major General Grant, it will be seen by reading the President's speech on our outside, stands "shoulder to shoulder" with President Johnson. The Radicals can claim any General they may, but such solid men as Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, know very well what the war was for, and how the South should be *treated now that it has been subdued*. The same position as taken by General Grant is being taken by a large majority of the solid Union officers and soldiers. You cannot get a true Union soldier, unless he is of the Thad. Stevens school of politicians, to denounce President Johnson, but you can get any number to denounce Congress for its radical course against peace and harmony.

☞ There can be no mistaking the issue of the day—Union or no Union. It is not difficult for a man to decide for the Union, if he only throws aside his prejudices against the people of the South. The rebels of the South fought for disunion, and shall we now gratify them by the ballot, after we have defeated them by the bullet? The honest people of the South want to get back into the Union, and they are only the secret traitors in the South who aid the Radicals, because they know them to be Disunionists. They are the Unionists of the South now who met in the Philadelphia Convention, and they will be the Disunionists of the South who will meet in the Radical Convention in the same place on the 3d of September next.

☞ The important question of the hour, Shall the Southern States be admitted into Congress, can only be settled by an unbiased and unprejudiced judgment. A man's prejudices should not be permitted to control his judgment. True, there has been a great loss sustained by us, but what was it for? Was it not to preserve the Union? All loyal men will admit that it was. And now can we have a Union so long as the South is held in subjection and left unrepresented. The longer such a condition exists the worse will be the feeling at the South. Let us seek to have a Congress that will not hesitate to admit LOYAL Southern representatives, and then we will have a Union, harmonious in all its sections.

☞ Those opposed to President Johnson ask, Why don't he punish the traitors? We answer, for the simple reason that he has not got the power. According to the Constitution, Congress has power to punish treason in individuals, and when it met, President Johnson had nothing to do with the punishment of Jeff. Davis or any other leading criminal. Congress adjourned without even sanctioning the trial of Jeff. Davis. Now, what was their reason for so doing, if they had no sympathy for traitors. But President Johnson has to take the blame. This is unjust. Let Congress take the blame for not making treason odious.

☞ A Convention of the Soldiers and Sailors who served in the army and navy of the United States during the late rebellion will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 17th of September, to endorse the policy of President Johnson. It will be another grand demonstration for the Union. The call is signed by some two hundred of the most distinguished officers in the Union army.

☞ The Democrats and Conservative Republicans of Allegheny county have nominated a full county ticket on the Philadelphia National Union platform.

The People Must be Trusted.

The *Brooklyn Eagle* discusses the question of "What are the True Issues before the Country?" It charges, with great truth, that the more moderate Republican journals, which still acknowledge the leadership of the Radicals who have ruined their party, attempt to deceive their readers by reiterating that the issue in the election is on the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendments. Every man knows that those amendments were not satisfactory to Congress. They were adopted in the hope that the election could be carried upon them. If the Sumners and Stevens receive a popular indorsement, they will go further. They will be emboldened with a renewed lease of power, to lay down their ultimatum, which is, avowedly, that the Southern States shall not be controlled by the people who live in them.

The truth is the Radicals do not desire any settlement between the sections. In the States in which they hold control they have taken no steps to endorse the Constitutional Amendment. *It is intended for a political issue and for nothing else.* IF THE RADICALS SUCCEED IN THIS, THE OTHER SCHEMES WILL FOLLOW, so long as the people are content to wrangle for the benefit of a faction. The New York *Tribune* is honest enough to declare that it will be satisfied with nothing less than *negro equality*, but it fails to tell its readers that military government will be required in every State outside of New England to maintain it. Less honest Radicals than Greeley say they will be content if the government of the Southern States can be placed in the hands of the so-called Unionists. They know that this scheme involves military governments, for there is not one of the States in which the men whose patriotism was displayed in running away from one section and seeking place in another, would be able to support a government for an hour unless they were backed up by outside force. Military Government for the Southern States is, under one pretext or another, what the Radicals want, and they rejoice in every disturbance, which affords a pretext for them. The President, on the other hand, proclaims the broad Republican doctrine, "*the people must be trusted.*" If they cannot be, Republican government is at an end in this country. Let us not concede as much until we make the trial at all events.

☞ We give on our outside President Johnson's reply upon receiving an official copy of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention. The Radicals were fooled because Johnson did not attend the Convention, but we think they are fooled a great deal more to find that Gen. Grant stands by the President. This is the first speech the President has made for some time, but he shows the people that he stands just where he always stood, notwithstanding the denunciations of his opponents. He sticks to the cause of truth, and like the immortal Andrew Jackson he is determined to stand by the right. Read his speech with an unprejudiced mind, is all we ask.

☞ The recent National Union Convention has had the effect of making a consolidation of parties. Conservative men of all parties met to effect a union of the States and an agreement between the North and South. There are now but two parties—the one Conservative, the other Radical. Conservative men seek to unite the Country, the Radicals seek to keep it divided. There are those who cannot agree to the extreme notions of such Radicals as Stevens and Forney. These must now choose between the two parties.

What a Radical Admits.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Republican*, speaking of the late National Union Convention, admits what can't be denied by any man. It says:

"It must be conceded that the argument made by the Philadelphia Convention for the right of the Southern States to representation *is a very strong one.* CONSTITUTIONALLY IT IS IMPREGNABLE."

WHO ARE UNION MEN?—All who are for a complete restoration of the Union under the Constitution, are Union men. All who treat the requirements of the Constitution with contempt by denying loyal representation from the Southern States are Dis-unionists. The President is for a Union—Congress is against a Union.

☞ The National Union Party is sweeping over the whole Union like the bright sun in a cloudless day. This is the last year of Radical Republicanism. The platform is giving way—we dont intend to be hurt when it falls.

Union State Convention.

A State Convention of the National Union Party will be held at Harrisburg on the 20th of September. The call of the State Committee will be published next week.

☞ Who represents the Radical party? Thad. Stevens of Pennsylvania, a man who says that negroes are the equals of foreigners, and is in favor of the blacks enjoying all political rights equal with the white man.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—Cameron's friends are perfectly satisfied with the nomination of Wharton and Brown.

POLITICAL PRINCIPLES.

Baltimore and Philadelphia Platforms.

It is just now the cue of the leaders of the revolutionary Radical movement to claim the authority of the Union Party for their principles and measures. Every one who hesitates to follow in their footsteps is denounced as a renegade and traitor to the Union Party. The hypocrisy and unprincipled recklessness of this pretext are apparent. None of the Radical leaders enlisted in this crusade ever were leaders of the Union Party, and the doctrines they now put forward as Union doctrines find no support in any of the authorized declarations of principle put forth by the Convention of the Union Party.

The Baltimore platform is the latest authoritative declaration of the principles held and the policy espoused by the Union Party which carried the country through the war. It was adopted by the unanimous vote of the delegates from every loyal State and Territory in 1864, while the war against the rebellion was still raging, and was the basis upon which President Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were nominated and elected. It was accepted by both these great men, as the platform on which their administration would be based in case of their election, and was regarded throughout the Union, by men of all parties, as the true basis and platform of the Union party. And we now assert, and challenge contradiction, that *there is not a single principle touching national affairs asserted in it, which is not reaffirmed by the Philadelphia platform*; nor is there a *single principle contained in the latter which is not embraced or implied in the former.*

The Philadelphia platform is identical, in every principle and position, with the Baltimore platform; and in proof of this position we reprint the provisions of the two, side by side:

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

Baltimore Platform, '64.	*Philadelphia Declaration.*
I.	II.
Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen, to *maintain against all their enemies, the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States*; and that, laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and uniting at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in *quelling, by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority*, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.	The war just closed has *maintained the authority of the Constitution* with all the powers which it confers and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government *unabridged and unaltered*, and it has *preserved the Union* with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States *perfectly unimpaired.*
Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an *unconditional surrender of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position*, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrificing, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.	III. Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College, is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental to its structure and essential to the exercise of our republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State or withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.
	V. The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are *"the supreme laws of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws notwithstanding."* "All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States or the people thereof," and among those rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or Convention of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any State or States from the Union.—*The Union of these States is perpetual, and the authority of its Government is supreme within the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution.*

The Philadelphia Declaration is thus seen to be the re-affirmation and adoption, *by all the States, including those lately in rebellion*, of the principles which in 1864 were declared by the loyal States to be essential, and which they were resolved to attain by prosecution of the war. In 1864 the Union party declared that the war should be waged until the supreme authority of the Constitution was re-established, until the integrity of the Union was restored, and all its States and all its people accepted that result. In the Philadelphia Declaration the South joins the North in declaring that the authority of the Constitution has been restored and is again supreme; that the Union is perfect and perpetual—no State or States having any right to secede.—So far as this fundamental principle is concerned, therefore, the principles of the two are identical. Next comes the subject of

SLAVERY.

Baltimore Platform, 1864.	*Philadelphia Declaration*, '66
Resolved, That as Slavery was the cause, and is now the sustenance of this gigantic rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, *justice and the national safety demand its utter and final extirpation from the soil of the Republic*; and that, while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil, we are in favor furthermore of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, *as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States.*	VII. Slavery is *abolished and forever prohibited*, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

Upon the subject of slavery the two are identical—or rather the Philadelphia Declaration acknowledges and accepts the complete fulfilment of every pledge and promise made at Baltimore—delegates from the southern states uniting in and ratifying this acceptance.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Baltimore, 1864.	*Philadelphia*, 1866.
Resolved, That the *National faith, pledged for the public debt*, which it was DESIGNED TO LIQUIDATE, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation, and that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the National Currency.	VIII. While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed or made of binding force, an obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, *we hold the debt of the nation to be* SACRED AND INVIOLABLE, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, *to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and faith of the Republic.*

Here again on the subject of the National Debt the Southern States join the loyal States in ratifying the pledge made by the latter at Baltimore in 1864, that this debt should be sacred and inviolable, and they add, moreover, a pledge that the rebel debt shall never be assumed or made of binding force.

The same identity is found between the two on the subject of

THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS.

The Baltimore Platform.	*Philadelphia Declaration.*
Resolved, That the *thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy*, who have periled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of its flag—that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and permanent and ample provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of their country, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.	IX. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care.

The Southern delegates now join the States which were loyal through the war in declaring it to be the duty of the Federal Government to fulfill the pledges made in the Baltimore platform of 1864, by recognizing and rewarding the services of the soldiers and sailors who have saved the nation.

And so in regard to the loyal Presidents.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

Baltimore Platform, 1864	*Philadelphia*, 1866.
Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, and the unselfish patriotism, and the unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American Liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency, and as entitled to the preservation of the nation, and as within the provisions of the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other Constitutional measures, essential to the salvation of the country, into full and complete effect.	X. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unassailable in the people and in the principles of free Government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation, and equal to the great crisis upon which his fortune is cast; and we tender to him in the discharge of high and responsible duties, our profound respect, and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

There is thus an absolute identity of sentiment and principle between the Baltimore Platform of the Union party in 1864 and that adopted at Philadelphia last week. We challenge any man to point out any deviation from the former on the part of the Philadelphia Convention. The Baltimore Platform declared it to be the object and purpose of the war to re-establish the integrity of the Union and the supreme authority of the Constitution; and in the Philadelphia Convention delegates from every State and Territory of the Union, Northern and Southern alike, unite in the declaration that this has been done, and they accept all the legitimate results and consequences thereof.

What the Philadelphia Convention has accomplished, therefore, *has been to nationalize the principles and purposes of the Union party as declared at Baltimore in* 1864. If others have added to those principles, they have done so on their own responsibility. They cannot hold any Union man bound by their acts in so doing. The Union Party represented in the Baltimore Convention was represented in Philadelphia, with the additional advantage of finding their principles triumphant, and accepted alike by the great mass of the patriotic Democrats in the North and the great body of the people in the Southern States. If they cannot, thus fortified by success and the general acquiescence of the American people, maintain their principles and secure their recognition in the practical administration of affairs, we shall have reached a new era in American politics.—*N. Y. Times.*

Important Proclamation from the President in regard to the Blockade of Matamoras by the Imperialists.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, A war is existing in the Republic of Mexico, aggravated by foreign military intervention; *and whereas*, the United States, in accordance with their settled habit and policy, are a neutral power in regard to the war which thus afflicts the Republic of Mexico; *and whereas*, it has become known that one of the belligerents in said war, namely, the Prince Maximilian, who asserts himself to be the Emperor of Mexico, has issued a decree in regard to the port Matamoras and other Mexican ports, which are in the occupation or possession of another of the said belligerents, namely, the United States of Mexico; which decree is in the following words: "The port of Matamoras, and all those of the nothern frontier which have withdrawn from their obedience to this government, are closed to foreign and coasting traffic, during such time as the laws of the Empire shall not be therein reinstated.

"Article 2. Merchandise proceeding from the said ports, on arriving at any other where the excise of the empire is collected, shall pay the duties on importation, introduction and consumption, and on satisfactory proof of contravention shall be immediately confiscated."

"Our Minister of the Treasury is charged with the punctual execution of this decree. Given at Mexico the 9th of July, 1866."

And Whereas, The decree thus recited, by declaring a belligerent blockade unsupported by competent military and naval force, is in violation of the neutral rights of the United States as defined by the law of nations, as well as of the treaties existing between the United States of America and the aforesaid United States of Mexico;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the aforesaid decree is held and will be held by the United States to be absolutely null and void as against the Government and citizens of the United States, and that any attempt which shall be made to enforce the same against the Government or citizens of the United States will be disallowed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the seventeenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eighteen hundred and sixty-six and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE NATIONAL DEBT AND THE SOUTH.—The Memphis *Avalanche* has always been known as a radically Southern newspaper, and as such represents the extreme Southern sentiment. In a recent article about the Philadelphia Convention, the *Avalanche* refers to a letter in favor of the thorough and complete recognition of the National debt, written by General Frank P. Blair, Jr., to Captain Daniel Able, of Memphis, and in this connection says that the impression has gone abroad that the South is disposed to repudiate the National debt, but that this impression is incorrect, for the Southern people, while they complain of taxation without representation, have never exhibited a desire to see the Government repudiate its liabilities. The *Avalanche* then continues: "The South lost all, and she has not much to tax, but she is willing to contribute her share to the extinguishment of the National debt. Let us show to the North that while asking for justice we are willing to be just. Poor and impoverished as we are, we may well stand aghast at the magnitude of the debt; but with an economical administration—retrenchment and reform—the debt can be obliterated in the course of time." Such wholesome sentiments as these, are, we have no doubt, felt by many of the Southern people. They certainly are indicative of a wish on the part of the *Avalanche* and its readers to obliterate one cause of ill-will between the sections—the fear that the South might desire repudiation.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ASSEMBLY.

I announce myself as an independent conservative Union candidate for the Legislature in this Representative District and I would solicit the votes of all conservative Union men in the district, irrespective of party. If elected I pledge myself to faithfully represent the interests of my constituents. WM. WILLIS.

Lewistown, August 22, 1866

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Logan Academy,

BELL'S MILLS, BLAIR CO., PA.

New school building, large and well arranged. Thorough and accomplished teachers; pleasant rooms; good boarding. Complete course of study. Next term opens November 5th.

Send for a circular with full information.

REV. ORR LAWSON, Principal,
Antistown P. O., Blair co., Pa.

au29-3m*

Farm For Sale.

All that Farm or Tract of Land, situate in Walker township, about two miles from the borough of Huntingdon, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in said borough,

On Friday, September 28th., 1866.

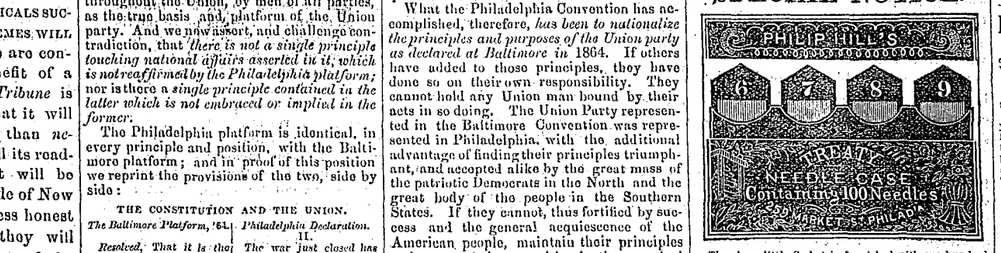
This Farm contains TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES and 130 PERCHES, and has thereon, a large and comfortable Dwelling House, a large Brick Barn, and other outbuildings. There is also a Well of excellent water near the door, and other water on the premises sufficient for watering cattle. Also, a young Orchard of Fruit Trees, just commencing to bear, besides older trees producing sufficient fruit for the use of a family.

Those desiring to purchase, will please call upon Mr. John Reed, who resides upon the farm and is acting as my agent in this matter. He will give to those who may call upon him, every necessary information regarding terms, &c. CORNELIA M. REED.

Huntingdon, Aug. 28, '66-td.

[Lewistown Gazette, Hollidaysburg Whig please give one insertion, and forward bill to this office.]

SPECIAL NOTICE.



The above little Casket is furnished with one hundred best quality NEEDLES, numbers most needed for lady's use. They are the best manufactured. Every lady should send and procure one of these casket. This little casket is forwarded to any address on receipt of 50 cents by mail. Any one wishing to become agent will please send for sample and circular. Price for sample, 50 cents. I want 1000 agents more.

The Great American Puzzle will be sent to any address on receipt of 20 cents. It contains six numbers.

PHILIP HILL,
259 Market street, Philada.

au22-6m

BOTTLED PORTER,

EXCELSIOR

MINERAL WATER & SARSAPARILLA,

Always on hand and delivered to families on short notice when ordered.

JACOB LEONHARD.

Huntingdon, Aug. 14-3t

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—

Teachers who are applicants for examination are informed that I will meet them as follows:

Morris township,	August 20,	at Shaffersville.	
Porter twp., and Alexandria bor.,	Aug. 21,	at Alexandria	
Franklin township,	Aug. 22,	at Franklinville.	
Warriorsmark	"	23,	at Stone Run.
West	"	24,	at Spruce Creek bridge.
Barree	"	25,	at Manor Hill.
Jackson	"	27,	at McAlevy's Fort.
Shirley	"	28,	at Centre Union S. H.
Henderson,	"	30,	at Union school house.
Walker,	"	31,	at Railroad station.
Penn	"	Sept. 3,	at Marklesburg.
Carbon twp., & Coalmont borough,	Sept. 4,	at Coalmont.	
Hopewell township,	Sept. 5,	at Coffee Run.	
Brady	"	" 6,	at Mill Creek.
Union	"	" 7,	at Mapleton.
Shirley	"	" 10,	at Round Union.
Shirleysburg & Shirley twp.,	Sept. 11,	at Shirleysburg.	
Cromwell township,	Sept. 12,	at Orbisonia.	
Dublin	"	" 13,	at Shade Gap.
Tell	"	" 14,	at Bellingertown.
Springfield	"	" 15,	at Meadow Gap.
Clay	"	" 17,	at Scottsville.
Cass and Cassville,	"	18,	at Cassville.
Todd	"	" 19,	at Newburg.
Juniata	"	" 21,	at Bell Crown school house

The examinations will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Directors and teachers are respectfully requested to attend these public examinations, as private examinations will be dispensed with as far as possible.

D. F. TUSSEY,
Alexandria, Aug. 11, 1866. Co. Supt.

EXTRA BOUNTY
TO
SOLDIERS! WIDOWS! FATHERS
MOTHERS AND MINOR
CHILDREN!

BOUNTY BILL JUST PASSED gives all soldiers who enlisted for three years, since April 19, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before the expiration of said term of service on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and received One Hundred Dollars Bounty and no more, are now entitled to an extra bounty of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. Widows, Fathers, Mothers and Minor Children of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years, as above, and died in the service or from disease or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to the above extra ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

☞ *To be obtained upon application in person or* ☜
☞ *by letter to the Military and Naval Agency, No.* ☜
☞ 427 *Walnut street, Philadelphia.* ☜
☞ JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO. ☜

EXTRA PENSION
TO WIDOWS.

EXTRA PENSION TO WIDOWS.

WIDOWS are now entitled to an INCREASED PENSION of $2 per month for each child of the soldier under 16 years of age. To be obtained upon application in person or by letter, to the MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY, No. 427 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

au15-1m JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO.

UNITED STATES
Authorized WAR CLAIM AGENCY
HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. H. WOODS,
AUTHORIZED GOVERNM'T AGENT,

And Attorney for Soldiers and their Friends.

He will prosecute and collect, with unrivalled success, Soldiers' Claims and Dues of all kinds. Also, any other kind of Claim against the Government, before any of the Departments.

Glorious News!
$100 ADDITIONAL BOUNTY!!
NEW BOUNTY LAW PASSED!

Attention, Discharged Soldiers!

The Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, gives $100 additional bounty to all soldiers who enlisted for three years and were discharged by reason of expiration of service, or who were discharged for wounds received in battle and who have not received more than $100 bounty for such service. An additional bounty of $100 is also allowed to the nearest relative of soldiers who enlisted for a term of three years and who died or were killed in the service, to be paid in the following order: First, to the widow; second, to the children; third, to the father, and fourth, to the mother.

Soldiers' Widows.

By applying to W. H. Woods, of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pa., you can have your pensions increased two dollars a month for each and every child you have, and when the widow has married or died, the children are entitled to the increase.

To all who have brought home the bodies of their friends who died or were killed in the service of the United States, there is a certain amount of compensation allowed you for the expenses incurred in bringing home the bodies of your friends, which you can obtain by making application to me.

Invalid Soldiers, Attention!

The act of Congress, approved June 6, 1866, gives additional pensions to the following class of persons:

Soldiers who have lost both eyes or both hands, $25 per month; who have lost both feet $20 per month; who have lost one hand or one foot, or totally disabled in the same, $15 per month.

Persons who have been deprived of their pensions in consequence of being in the civil service of the United States Government, can be restored to the pension roll by applying to me.

Fathers and mothers who were in whole or in part dependent upon their sons for support are entitled to a pension. Also brothers and sisters under sixteen years of age

All discharged soldiers who did not receive transportation to their places of enlistment when discharged, are entitled to receive it; and also all who were held as prisoners of war, and did not receive commutation of rations when released or discharged, are *entitled to it.*

Officers who were in the service on the 3d of March, 1865, and were discharged after the 9th of April, 1865, by applying to me can receive three months extra pay.

Soldiers of 1812!

All soldiers, or soldiers' widows, of the war of 1812, who have served two months, or been wounded or disabled in such service, if in necessitous circumstances, are entitled to an annuity of $40.

Local Bounty.

All veteran soldiers who gave their credit to districts in the State of Pennsylvania, and who received no local bounty, are entitled to receive three hundred dollars.

All persons having any of the above mentioned claims, or any other kind of claim against the United States or State Governments, will please address me, giving full particulars, enclosing a stamp for return postage, and they will receive a prompt reply.

W. H. WOODS,
Authorized Army and Navy War-Claim Agent.
aug15,1866 HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE BEST EASTERN CHEESE
jan7'66 CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO
Young Men

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Tenth and Chestnut, and Broad and Spring Garden sts., Philadelphia.

OPENING OF THE FALL SESSIONS, SEPT. 5d.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed on all Scholarships purchased during the month of August, reducing the terms to $30. Money may be remitted by mail, and Scholarships secured by those who propose to enter at any future time.

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES.—This Institution ranks the first in the country; is a regularly incorporated College, authorized by law to grant Diplomas and confer Degrees of Merit.

The Fall Sessions will open with greatly increased facilities, and young men desiring to qualify themselves for business life will find here advantages to be obtained nowhere else.

FAIRBANKS' BOOKKEEPING.

This work, the most complete and extensive treatise on Bookkeeping ever written, containing 424 pages, and composed exclusively of Actual Business Sets, will be ready for publication in August. Price, $3; by subscription, paid in advance, $2,50. Remit money, and secure a copy. Descriptive Circulars on application.

Improved course of Instruction.—With the introduction of this book, and with able and experienced instructors, the students of this Institution are guaranteed a practical accountant's course of the highest value, such as has never before been placed within the reach of students of Commercial Schools.

T. E. MERCHANT, L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,
Secretary. President.

aug8-3t

SALES.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Personal Property & Real Estate.

The undersigned desirous of moving to the West, will offer at public sale at his residence in McConnellstown, Walker township, Huntingdon county, Penna.,

On Thursday, September 20th, 1866,

the following described property, viz:

4 head work horses, all young, the oldest not over six years old, one colt nearly three years old, 2 cows, one is fresh at this time, and 2 hogs. 1 two-horse wagon nearly new, 1 one horse wagon, 1 sulky, 1 horse rake, and one pair of bob sleds; 2 side saddles, one man saddle and wagon saddle, four sets tug harness, fly nets, halters, and other harness; also the power of the threshing machine I had burnt in my barn, and a great many other varieties

Also will be offered at the same time and place, all my real estate, to wit: Tanyard and good shop, two dwelling houses and a large stable. Also, 65 acres of land more or less, adjoining the tanyard property above mentioned.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day when a reasonable credit will be given by.

G. H. LANG.

aug8

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers have some lots in the town of Grantsville, or Marklesburg station, which they will sell at low price, from $30 to $100. All who desire a good healthy location to build would do well to call upon them soon at their store, and secure for themselves lots at low prices.

Grantsville, my16. BOYER & GARNER.

STRAY COW.—Strayed or stolen from the subscriber residing in the borough of Alexandria, on the 21st July, a red cow, white face, sharp horns, about four years old last spring. Her tail is cut off above the long hair. She was with calf. The finder will be liberally rewarded.

Alexandria, Aug. 8* WILLIAM BURNS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS & CATARRH, treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leydon, Holland,) No. 519 PINE street, PHILADA. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country, can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.—No charge for examination. mh21866-1y

MONEY!
ECONOMY IS MONEY SAVED!

The subscriber is permanently located in Huntingdon, and is prepared to purchase, or repair in the best style, and expeditiously, broken

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

All articles intrusted to him will be returned to the residence of the owner as soon as repaired. Umbrellas and parasols for repair can be left at Lewis' Book store.

may2,1866tf WM. PENTIMAN.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE
IN HUNTINGDON.

NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

WM. MARCH & BRO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in Huntingdon, consisting in part of

SILKS,
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, TINWARE,
LADIES' FANCY TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, BONNETS, BUTTONS,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
CRACKERS, NOTIONS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
GLASS, NAILS,
FISH, SALT,
&c., &c.

And in fact everything that is usually kept in a first class store, all which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and the public are cordially invited to examine our goods.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

WM. MARCH & BRO.

Huntingdon, Apl. 24, 1866.

GEO. SHAEFFER

Has just returned from the east with a

SPLENDID STOCK
OF
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.,

Which he offers to the inspection of his customers and the public generally. He will sell his stock at the most

REASONABLE PRICES,

and those who purchase once will surely call again.

BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER,

and REPAIRING done in the neatest and most expeditious manner.

Call upon Mr. Schaeffer at his shop on Hill street, a few doors west of the Diamond. my2

MANTUA MAKING.

MRS. JOHN HOFFMAN & REBECCA MEGAHAN, are prepared to do all kinds

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Aug. 29, 1866.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

☞There will be a special meeting of the Mercersburg Classes at the German Reformed Church in this place on next Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

NOT YET.—Robert McDivitt has not yet called for the first $50. Responsible men willing to endorse your falsehoods are hard to find, are they not, Robert? Better own up, Robert, that you are a finished liar, and then crowd your soul during the balance of the campaign. Magnesia.

Lost Boy.

Any information concerning the whereabouts of Oliver McLain, addressed to his father Isaac McLain, at Eagle Foundry, will be thankfully received. The boy is about 14 years of age, rather large of his age, light hair, wore a dark suit of clothes, and left his home about the 20th of June last. He was last heard of at Huntingdon about the 20th day of July. 3t.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.—The Republican Conference of this Congressional District met at Huntingdon on the 21st inst., and on the 2d ballot nominated D. J. Morrel, of Johnstown, as the Republican candidate—Huntingdon county voting for Capt. Brice X. Blair, and Cambria, Blair and Mifflin, voting for Mr. Morrel. Mr. Morrel is claimed by the Radicals as standing upon their platform. W. F. Cunningham, R. A. Miller and M. S. Lytle were Mr. Blair's conferees.

REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.—The Conference of the Republican party of this district, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata, met at Lewistown on Wednesday last, and nominated H. S. Wharton of Huntingdon, and J. M. Brown, (old member,) of Mifflin county, as the Republican candidates for the district. Mr. Brown is claimed as for Cameron for the U. S. Senator. Mr. Wharton was *instructed* by our County Convention for Curtin. W. F. Cunningham, Harry Gregg and Jacob Miller were conferees for this county.

Fatal Accident.

On Tuesday night last a young man named Gordon, from the State of Connecticut, attempted to jump on a moving train, at the coal wharf above town, but fell between the cars and was run over. His right leg and left arm were terribly mangled. He was borne to the depot, where he died about midnight. This is the fourth man within as many weeks who has received injuries on the railroad near this place, three of whom died. Geo. Miller, who was hurt at Mill Creek, has recovered.

What a Change!

Thad. Stevens has been passing through this place on his way to the Bedford Springs every summer for a number of years past, but until last Thursday night he was permitted to come and go as most other men. On the fact becoming known that he had arrived in town on that evening, the faithful adherents of his policy secured the town band and gave him a serenade. Of course Thaddeus made a speech to the crowd, thanked his friends for coming out thus boldly to encourage him as their leader. The radicals no longer deny their principles. Thad. is the big bull-dog of the ring. He had but little respect for the Constitution before the war and he has less now. Who are the Disunionists?

Agricultural Society.

The Huntingdon County Agricultural Society met in the Court House, pursuant to previous announcement, on Tuesday evening, 14th inst.

A communication and circular from the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, calling the attention of the Society to the importance of sending a full representation of delegates to the meeting of the Executive Committee on the 5th of September next, was read before the Association, and on motion of John M. Bailey, Esq., the society proceeded to the election of delegates. Hon. Jona. McWilliams nominated John Porter, Esq., John Scott, Esq., and Hays Hamilton, who were elected as delegates, and Maj. W. B. Zeigler, Maj. R. B. Petrikin, and Geo. W. Johnston, Esq., were appointed as alternates.

The Committee of Arrangements for the coming Fair was appointed by the President, as follows:

Jacob Miller, Oneida twp.; William Williams, Wm. B. Zeigler, Jas. Port, Huntingdon; Adam Warfel, Brady tp.

Theo. H. Cremer, Esq., from the committee on Premiums, presented an amended report which was accepted

A communication was received from the Huntingdon Cornet Band proposing to furnish music for the Fair for $225. Not accepted.

On motion of R. B. Petrekin the committee on music was authorized to secure music for the Fair for two days at not exceeding $100.

The Committee on awarding committees was authorized to appoint a committee awarding for the most skilful horsewomanship exhibited at the coming fair, premiums as follows:—1st premium, $8; 2d, $5; 3d, $3.

[Reported for the Globe.]

The Republican Meeting.

According to previous announcement a meeting was held in this place on Saturday afternoon last. The prominent speakers advertised were all present, and about five hundred people had assembled to hear them. The meeting was organized shortly after one o'clock by Hon. John Scott taking the Chair. The appointment of Vice Presidents and Secretaries followed:

Mr. Scott then addressed the audience. He said it was with pleasure that he responded to the call of the Boys in Blue to preside. He touched but slightly on the general topics of the day, but asked whether the man who fought four years to destroy this Union, was as good a citizen as the one who fought four years to preserve it. He drew a comparison between the two Gubernatorial candidates, referring to Gen. Geary's military record principally, and dwelling upon the incidents in his career at Missionary Ridge, where his troops carried the flag of thirty-six stars so triumphantly. He said that Clymer was a gentleman against whom he had nothing personally, but that the effects of his political record were harder to remove than the cholera from New York. He appealed to the Boys in Blue to sustain Gen. Geary at the ballot-box.

Gov. Curtin was then introduced and spoke as follows:

He referred to the subject of slavery and what evils had been produced by it, and he thanked God it had been abolished. After referring to his own election over Woodward, he referred to the party which had conducted the country safely through the four years of strife, stating that it was the Union Republican party, and that now a Union Republican Congress had proposed terms the adoption of which would secure peace, but a failure to do so would bring war, the knife and the assassin. He was sorry President Johnson was opposed to the Constitutional Amendments, and he believed that wicked counsels had led the President astray. He said the Philadelphia Convention had been prepared by a band of manipulators, and was composed of a very mute and motley crew. He said that before he would be found in such company in order to make a living he would go to breaking stones on the railroad. He then referred at length to the question of the negro, and said that the effect of the war was to bring four millions of blacks into a state of freedom. We must now protect the poor negro, and we must not forget to do our duty, notwithstanding the cry of "nigger worshippers." It was a duty to Republicanism, and a duty to our God, to protect the negro. He said during the war he would have armed anything in earth and hell to save the State during the raid; and he did arm the negroes, they returned their arms and have not to this day asked pay. He said that a *negro has as much right to vote as a rebel.* He hoped the Constitutional Amendments would be carried, for if not he predicted a terrible state of affairs. He said that was the issue in the campaign.—He said he had quite enough of the office of Governor, and he believed the office had quite enough of him. He said he would retire to the people, and told his hearers that he was not prepared for the office of U. S. Senator, and he was not running after that office, as was alleged.

Hon. Wayne McVeigh then spoke:

He said he would speak his mind in regard to Andrew Johnson. He has to-day played the traitor to American liberties. He was a President of J. Wilkes Booth's selection, and was trying to force his policy on the people in order to secure their votes at the next Presidential election. He said the issue now was on the Constitutional Amendments proposed by a Union Republican Congress. The first of those amendments he said was *to let all men have perfect equality before the law. A loyal negro is a great deal better than a disloyal white man.* He said he was opposed to rebel suffrage, but not to negro suffrage. He said he wanted a new Constitution, that the old one was only good enough in some things.—He then referred to the riot at New Orleans, and said he would arraign Andrew Johnson before the bar of history as guilty of those murders. If we did not resent the insult there given, we were meaner than the dirt. That blood spilled at New Orleans must yet be avenged.

Gen. Geary followed:

He said that Clymer, his opponent, was a gentleman against whom he had nothing to say personally, but he believed that his political record was enough to condemn and defeat him.—He said he had been asked while here whether he would turn traitor like Andrew Johnson, because he was a Democrat. He said he would not pledge himself as to what he would do as pledges made no difference. He referred to his course in California, sixteen years ago, where he as a Democrat, opposed the introduction of slavery in that State. He fought against the fire-eaters and had the satisfaction of seeing his efforts successful. He stood then just where he stands to day. He then referred to his course in Kansas, and there he worked as he did in California. He asked whether there was any hesitation there. If there was he didn't know it himself. He said millions were offered him to put slavery in Kansas; but he refused everything, and told those who had proposed to him that they had mistaken their man, and told them to go back where they came from, as he would not swerve from his sense of duty.—He was then persecuted by villains and ruffians, but he said he always held true. He would not go into details in regard to his course in the late war. He asked whether he was not faithful during that, and if he had not done his duty to all mankind throughout those three eventful periods in his life. He would not prove a traitor because Andrew Johnson did. He hoped that he had answered the question satisfactorily. He referred to the Boys in Blue he saw around him, and mentioned the number of battles they were in with him. He had commanded soldiers from Huntingdon county in two wars, and he never knew one of them to be a coward. He spoke of the Republican party in very complimentary terms, and amongst other things said he never knew the Republican party to threaten war if it lost an election.

Col Fr. Jordan followed. He spoke of the late Philadelphia Convention in very bitter terms. He hoped the next Congress would be just like the last one, and if possible a little more so.

The meeting then adjourned until seven o'clock, P. M., when the Court House was filled with ladies and gentlemen.

Lieut. J. H. Keatley of Blair county, addressed the meeting. He said it was important that we should have a Congress against "My Policy." He believed that the last Congress did not go far enough; and that what is wanted now is a little more fire. *What we want now is equality before the law.* We want every one to be a man. In speaking of the negro question, he said he thought there was yet hope.

While Mr. Keatly was speaking a disturbance arose at the door, but it was soon quelled, and the speaker continued.

He was followed by Capt. Montgomery, of Mississippi, who said he had been a Democrat, having voted for Pierce, Buchanan, and Breckinridge. He was a very comical speaker, and kept the house in a continual uproar. Mr. Samuel Calvin, of Blair county, followed, and the meeting then closed.

Thad. Stevens Serenaded.

Thad. Stevens was seronaded at the Morrison House, this place, on Thursday evening last, and to a crowd of about fifty he spoke in substance as follows:

He said that a band of traitors, composed of rebels whose hands were reeking in the blood of Union soldiers, together with those who had opposed the war in the North, had assembled and dispersed in Philadelphia. He said that that Convention gave him some uneasiness, but that he did not feel uneasy for an hour when in his travels he heard it denounced by so many men. He spoke of the apostates west of the mountain, and the still less number east, but he said he could not find as great a renegade and apostate as the man at the White House. He was particularly severe on all Johnson men and advised his hearers to treat with contempt all who forsook their party for the sake of office, and to have no association with them. He appeared to consider the demonstration as a recognition of his course in Congress, and concluded his remarks by thanking those present.

During the speech a few attempts were made to applaud the speaker, but they failed. At the close there was some promiscuous cheering. The crowd then pressed the doors to get a sight of the leading radical of the day, and some friends entered to greet him in the room. We are sorry we cannot present the remarks in full. It was the most calumnious address for its length, we ever heard. Johnson men were called traitors, apostates, scoundrels, and none were loyal but those who supported Congress.

The Sick Cured Without Medicine.

Dr. J. W. Stewart, practical medical physician, for chronic and acute diseases, will be at the Morrison House, Huntingdon, Pa., from August 23d until September 6th, 1866. Dr. Stewart professes to cure all chronic diseases with a few operations, no medicine being given, and no surgical operation being performed. His treatment is pleasant to the patient, with no pain, and diseases heretofore considered incurable, are frequently cured with one treatment. Afflicted ones, you can lose nothing by giving the Doctor a call, whilst everything may be gained His charges are very moderate.

Logan Academy.

This institution is pleasantly located at Bell's Mills, Blair county, Pa. The next term opens Nov. 5th. To all who desire a good educational training we recommend this institution. The principal is Rev. Orr Lawson, who will give any information desired by addressing him at Antistown, Blair county. See adv.

MARRIED,

Aug. 20th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas Barnhart, Rev. Jas. A. DEFORREST, of the N. H. Conference, and Miss SUSANNA H., daughter of John Noble, Esq., of Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DIED,

On the 20th inst., in West township, Huntingdon county, Mr. JOHN SCHOCK aged 82 years, 4 months and 1 day.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

August 29.

Family Flour	$12,50
Extra Flour	9,00
Superfine Flour	8,75
Rye Flour	8,00
Corn Meal	4,25
Extra White Wheat	3,00
Fair and Prime Red	2,80
Rye	1,16
Corn, prime Yellow	95
Oats	51
Barley	75
Cloverseed, ₱64 lbs	6,50
Timothy	5,50
Flaxseed	3,00
Wool	60@70
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Superfine Flour ₱ bl	$11,50
Extra Flour	12,50
Family Flour	13,00
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	1,70
Buckwheat Meal ₱ cwt	5,00
Red Wheat	2,50
White Wheat	2,65
Corn	90
Oats	40
Barley	70
Rye	90
Cloverseed ₱ 64 lbs	$4,00 @ 5,50
Timothy	$4,00
Flaxseed	$1,75 to 2,05
Rye Chop ₱ cwt	$1,50
Bran ₱ cwt	$1,15
Shorts ₱ cwt	$1,60
Mixed Chop	$1,75
Plaster per ton	$10,00
Beeswax ₱ lb	30
Hops ₱ lb	40 to 60
Rags ₱ lb	4
Beans ₱ bus	$2,00
Feathers ₱ lb	55 to 85
Tallow	10 to 12
Dried Apples ₱ lb	13 to 20
Dried Peaches ₱ lb	18 to 25
Ham	25 to 30
Sides	25
Shoulder	20
Dried Beef	20
Lard	20
Butter	25
Eggs	20
Country Soap	10
Hay ₱ ton	$12,00
Rye Straw ₱ bundle	8
Potatoes ₱ bus	$1,50
Apple Butter ₱ gallon	$1,25
Wool ₱ lb	45 to 50
Large Onions ₱ bus	$1,00
Corn Brooms ₱ doz	$3,00 to 4,50
Chickens	20 to 25
Turkeys	15 to 1,50
Dried Cherries ₱ quart	10

VEGETABLE & FRUIT MARKET

At LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery,

Every Wednesday & Saturday mornings

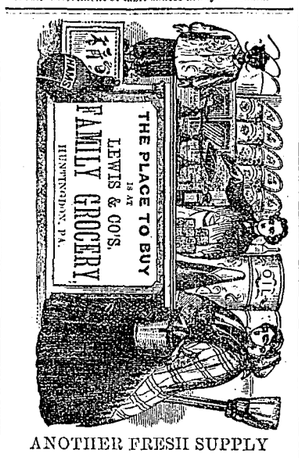
All kinds of Vegetables and Fruit, Eggs, Butter, &c., bought and taken on commission.

HUNTINGDON, Aug. 29, 1866.

The following were the selling prices on Saturday morning last:

Cabbages, ₱ head	5@10	Peaches, canned	50
Tomatoes, ₱ peck	40	Pineapple, "	50
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	15@15	Strawberries"	50
New Potatoes, ₱ peck	50	Lima Beans "	50
Onions, ₱ peck	25	Corn, "	50
Beans, ₱ peck	40	Peas, "	50
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	25@30	Tomatoes, "	40
Dried Apples, "	25	Dried Beans, ₱ quart	10@12
Dried Currants "	30	Dried Peas, "	20
Raisins, ₱ lb	30	Canned oysters, fresh	50
Green Corn, ₱ dozen	25	" " spiced	50
Citrons	5@20	In jars, oysters, "	1 00
		Apples, ₱ peck	60

A full assortment of table sauces always on hand.



ANOTHER FRESH SUPPLY

OF

Choice GROCERIES

JUST RECEIVED

At Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

Also,

EARLY VEGETABLES

Received fresh from the Philadelphia market every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

Also,

Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Peas and Corn.

Also,

Spiced Lobster, Oysters, Chow chow, Worcestershire sauce, French Mustard, Horse Radish, Pepper sauce, Catsup, Olive Oil, &c., &c., and

All kinds of Syrups,

such as strawberry, pineapple, blackberry, &c

CALL AND SEE.

JUNIATA

STEAM PEARL MILL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

IS NOW

IN COMPLETE RUNNING ORDER

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR.

The patronage of the town and country is respectfully solicited.

GRAIN, of every description,

Bought at this mill.

Huntingdon, May 2, 1866 McCAHAN & SON.

1000 BUSHELS WHEAT

Wanted at Steam Pearl Mill.

my2 McCAHAN & SON.

READ AND BE POSTED!

TO THE NEWLY MARRIED

AND ALL IN WANT OF

New Furniture, &c.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DINING AND BREAKFAST TABLES,
BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,

Windsor and cane seat chairs, cupboards, gilt and rosewood moulding for mirror and picture frames, and a variety of articles not mentioned, at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.

He is also agent for the well known Bailey & Decamp patent spring Bed Bottom.

The public are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Work and sales room on Hill street, near Smith, one door west of Yenter's store.

JAMES HIGGINS.

Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1866

ATTENTION! SOLDIERS!

COME AND GET YOUR BOUNTY!

I have formed a co-partnership with Col. Fuller, Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of procuring SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, under the recent act of Congress.

Soldiers' widows or orphans are also entitled to receive this bounty.

Send in your applications at once, as first applied for will be first paid. *Give your full name, post office address, and length of time in service,* and we will at once return you the necessary blanks. Enclose a stamp to pay return postage.

All other claims, of whatever nature, against the U. S. Government, promptly attended to.

☞No charge until the money is collected.

Office with D. Blair, Esq., near the Broad Top Corner, Huntingdon. BLAIR & FULLER.

D. N. Bair, Huntingdon. A. S. Fuller, Washington.

aug8,1866

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK,

OFFICE, 12 WALL STREET.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $270,000.
Total Assets, $1,270,000

This Company insures against all loss or damage by fire, inland navigation, transportation, &c. The cost of insuring in this company is no more than the first cost would be in these small Mutual Companies.

With no Assessments!

This Company is made safe by the State laws of New York, which is not the case with the Pennsylvania Insurance Companies.

J. D. STEELE, President. P. NOTHAM, Secretary.
HENRY KIP, Supt. of Agencies.
ANDREW JOHNSTON, Agent,
my1-6m Huntingdon, Penna.

Office formerly occupied by W. H. Woods, Esq., Hill st

TO THE LADIES.

The best assortment of

ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,

Just received this day from New York and for sale at the cheap cash store of WM. MARCH & BRO.

A splendid assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

FANCY TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS

Just received this day from New York and for sale cheap at WM. MARCH & BRO.

[may17]

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles, Belt Ribbon and Buckles, Hosiery, Gloves, Edgings, Frillings, &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,

For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the city, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN

WM. LEWIS,

Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

CARPETING OF ALL KINDS at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS, Ticking, Linseys, Checks, bleached and brown cotton Flannels, miner's Plaid, Wool Flannels, &c., &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO'S.

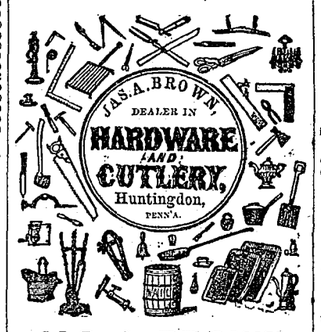
BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

1866. 1866.

NEW METROPOLITAN

HARDWARE STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.



JAS. A. BROWN

Has removed to the splendid storeroom in his new

MAMMOTH BRICK BUILDING,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

Where he offers at Wholesale and Retail an immense stock and endless variety of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c

AT REDUCED PRICES.

TEN YEARS diligent attention to business in the Hardware trade in this place, has given me an experience that enables me to secure great advantages for my customers in the selection of the *best standard brands* and *reliable qualities of goods.*

Having just returned from New York and Philadelphia with a splendid stock, bought since the recent decline in gold, I am now offering great inducements to buyers.

Among my stock may be found

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

TOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR

Carpenters,
Blacksmiths,
Gunsmiths,
Shoemakers,
Saddlers,
Painters,
Coachmakers,
Cabinet Makers,
Machinists,
Foundrymen,

And for all other kinds of Mechanics.

FARMERS

Will find in my stock a great variety of Farming Implements of the best quality, such as

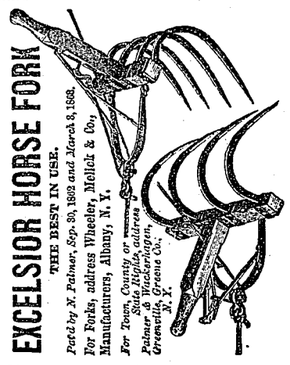
Scythes,
Rakes,
Forks,
Shovels,
Spades,
Hoes,
Garden Trowels,
Garden Hoes,
Garden Rakes,
Grass Hooks,

Pruning Shears, Pruning Saws, Pruning Knives, &c., &c

Every farmer should see the famous

HARPOON HAY FORK!

It is the wonder of the age; and *one trial* convinces the most skeptical that it is the best Hay Fork made.—I have the agency for the sale of these forks for Huntingdon and parts of Bedford and Fulton counties and can fill orders for Forks, pullies and ropes at manufacturers prices.


EXCELSIOR HORSE FORK
THE BEST IN USE.
Patd by N. Palmer, Sep. 30, 1862 and March 3, 1863.
For Forks, address Wheeler, Mellick & Co.,
Manufacturers, Albany, N. Y.
For Town, County or State Rights, address
Palmer & Wackerlin,
Orwell, Bradford Co. Pa.

I have also the celebrated

PALMER HORSE FORKS

Which have given such good satisfaction for the last 3 years, and which I am now selling at greatly reduced prices.

FOR BUILDERS

I have an endless assortment of

LOCKS,
HINGES,
SCREWS,
BRADS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
PUTTY,
VARNISHES, &C.

DUNCANNON NAIL AGENCY.

Our best mechanics say that the

DUNCANNON NAILS

are the best brought to this market. I have the agency for the sale of these nails and spikes, and

DEALERS, BUILDERS, and others,

can be supplied promptly in quantities from *one pound to one hundred kegs,* at manufacturers' prices.

HARRISBURG STONEWARE,

EARTHENWARE AND HOLLOWWARE,

all sold low for cash.

Cheap

WOODEN PUMPS!

The merit of these pumps is shown by the fact that the demand for them is rapidly increasing everywhere. There is no iron in them to corrode and injure the water. They are light and convenient, so that every man can put in his own pump, the whole only costing him about one half the price of other pumps. Pumps, and wooden pipe to suit them, promptly shipped by railroad on receipt of orders. Give depth from floor to bottom of well.

Thankful for the patronage I have hitherto received I shall continue my endeavors to suit, accommodate and please all, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of public patronage.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1866.

1866. CLOTHING. 1866.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon april 10, '66.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon ap. 10, '66.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN,

ap. 10 '66.,

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

Z. YENTER,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accomodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of

SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

ALSO—

HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR,
FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE,
And NOTIONS of every kind.

A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.

☞ His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove.

Call and examine. Z. YENTER.

Huntingdon, ap. 10, 1866

NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE.

W. LONG would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity to the fact that he has just opened a FAMILY GROCERY STORE at the old stand of Christopher Long, where he will keep constantly on hand a full and well assorted stock of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Lovering's Syrup, N. Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Salt, Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Flour, Fish, Cheese, Rice, Pickles and Provisions of all kinds.

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

comprising, in part, Baskets, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards Corn Brooms, Brushes, Rugs, Mats, Floor Oil Cloths, Bags Trunks, &c. &c.

CANDIES and NUTS of all kinds, wholesale and retail. TOYS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, &c

He respectfully invites a call and examination of his stock, satisfied that his goods and prices will compare favorably with those of any other in the place.

WM. LONG,

Huntingdon, March 7, 1866.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a New and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.

A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, april 12, 1866.

FURNITURE!

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, in the rear of George W Swartz' Watch and Jewelry store, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

The subscriber has a *NEW AND ELEGANT HEARSE,* and is prepared to attend Funerals at any place in town or country. J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1866—tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

BROKE OUT IN A NEW PLACE.

WEN STORE, NEW GOODS, NEW FIRM.

BOYER & GARNER

Would respectfully inform the public that they have just opened a

NEW STORE AT GRANTSVILLE, (Marklesburg station)

Consisting of Groceries of all kinds, Dry Goods, such as prints, muslins, de laines, &c.; Hardware, Queensware, and a large lot of Shoes at reduced prices; Hats, Caps, Tinware, salt, fish, wooden and willow ware, drugs and stationery, which they are prepared to sell at very low prices to those who will favor us with a call.

BOYER & GARNER.

Grantsville, May 16, 1866.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,

Preferred by all practical Painters! Try it! and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,

No. 137 Nth. Third st., Philada.

jan24-1y

ALL KINDS OF TOBACCO wholesale and retail, at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

IF YOU WANT the BEST SYRUP, go to CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

RAILROAD STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

The attention of

MECHANICS, FARMERS, BUILDERS,

and buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.,

than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS used by CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKERS, JOINERS, &c., &c., together with a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Railroad and Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Enamelled, Finished and Plain Hollow Ware, Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Oil and Powder Cans.

An excellent assortment of

Fine Cutlery,

Comprising

KNIVES, FORKS, DESSERT, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &C.

BRITTANIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.

Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements,

Of the latest and most improved patterns,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

Will find a general assortment of material for their use consisting in part of

Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Malleable Irons, Patent and enamelled Leather, Whips, Tongues, Sockets, Shafts, &c.

BLACKSMITHS

Can be supplied with

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,

SLEDGES, HAMMERS,

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron & Steel

CARPENTERS

Will find in our establishment a superior stock of

PLANES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HATCHETS,
HAMMERS,
FILES,
CHISELS,
HINGES,
SCREWS,
LOCKS,
BOLTS,
PULLEYS,
SASH-CORDS, &C., &C.

MINING AND MINERS' GOODS.

NAILS and SPIKES, of all varieties,

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,

COAL PICKS AND SHOVELS.

Farmers

Can be accommodated with everything in their line from a Grain Separator to a Whet-stone.

Builders

Are especially invited to call and examine our stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE,

and compare our prices with others.

Agricultural Implements,

Comprising the famous Russell

Reaper, Mower, and Dropper, combined,

Rundell's First Premium HORSE PITCHFORK,

Rakes,
Scythes,
Hoes,
Hay Forks,
Trace and Halter Chains,
Breast Chains,
Cow Ties,
Curry Combs,
Cards, &c., &c., &c.

Among the specialties of our House, we desire to call attention to the celebrated

OHIO PUMP,

The exclusive right to sell which is vested in us. Send for acircular and get full particulars of same, and satisfy yourself of its superior qualities.

SCALES.

Scales of all sizes and descriptions, including

Tea and Counter Scales, Platform Scales, Grocers' and Druggists' Scales, Rolling Mill, Wheelbarrow, Pork, Portable, Hopper, Miners and Transportation, Hay, Cattle and Coal Scales,

FURNISHED AT MANUFACTURERS' CASH PRICES.

The largest and best assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OIL & PUTTY,

Ever offered in this place.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

COOK & PARLOR STOVES.

ALL SIZES OF

NAILS AND BRADS,

By the keg. Very low!

Best Norway nail, rod, bar and hoop Iron.

STEEL, of all sizes and descriptions.

WAGON BOXES,
CARRIAGE SPRINGS,
IRON AND BRASS WIRE.

Lard, Lubricating and Coal Oil,

By the barrel or gallon, at very low figures.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited, feeling confident that our goods and prices will not fail to please ☜

WHARTON & MAGUIRE.

Huntingdon, February 27, 1866.

PARTY PLATFORMS.

Platform Resolutions of the National Union Party.

The National Union Convention, now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which, for the last five years, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to give the American people; profoundly grateful for the return of peace; desirous as a large majority of their countrymen in all sincerity to forget and to forgive the past; revering the Constitution as it came to us from our forefathers; regarding the Union in its restoration as more sacred than ever; looking with anxiety into the future as of instant importance, hereby issues and proclaims the following declaration of principles and purposes, on which they have with perfect unanimity agreed:

First—We hail with gratitude to Almighty God, the end of war and the return of peace to our afflicted and beloved land.

Second—The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution, with all the powers which it confers, and all of the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government unabridged and unaltered, and it has preserved the Union, with equal rights, the dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

Third—Representation in the Congress of the United States, and in the electoral college, is a right recognized in the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature, and essential to the existence of our republican institutions, and neither Congress nor the General Government has any power or authority to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment, under the Constitution, from the people thereof.

Fourth—We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress, as members thereof, none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal Representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject only to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the election returns and the qualifications of its own members.

Fifth—The Constitution of the United States, and laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government nor prohibited by it to States, are reserved to the States or to the people thereof, and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, which right Congress cannot interfere with. No State or combination of States has a right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress, or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. The Union of these States is perpetual and cannot be dissolved.

Sixth—Such amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only by the mode pointed out by its provision. In proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a Convention in ratifying the same, all States of the Union have an equal and indefeasible right to a voice and vote thereof.

Seventh—Slavery is abolished—forever prohibited—and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

Eighth—While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed or made of binding force, any obligation incurred in making war against a State, we hold the debt of nations to be sacred and inviolable, and proclaim our purposes in discharging this duty, as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and faith of the Republic.

Ninth—It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell, the most generous and considerate care.

Tenth—In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who, in his great office, has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution and laws and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unassailable in the people and in the principles of free government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate who is worthy the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast; we tender to him in the discharge of his high and responsible duties our profound respect and assurances of our cordial and sincere support.

The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, and the close the audience rose *en masse* to give vent to their satisfaction.

UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

1. *Resolved*, That this Convention, representing the Union-loving and loyal people of Pennsylvania, who never despaired of the Republic, and who poured out millions of treasure and devoted yet more precious blood for the rescue of the country from the felonious attacks of a wicked and causeless rebellion—whose sons fought on every battle-field, and suffered in every Southern prison pen of torture and starvation—whose noble dead lie on the soil of every State, where they fell under the folds of the national banner—here renew their pledges of unfaltering devotion to the Federal Union, and repeat their determined purpose that it shall be preserved.

2. *Resolved*, That the most imperative duty of the present is to gather the legitimate fruits of the war, in order that our Constitution may come out of the rebellion purified, our institutions strengthened, and our national life prolonged.

3. *Resolved*, That failure in these grave duties would be scarcely less criminal than would have been an acquiescence in secession and in the treasonable machinations of the conspirators, and would be an insult to every soldier who took up arms to save the country.

4. *Resolved*, That filled with admiration at the patriotic devotion and fearless courage with which Andrew Johnson resisted and denounced the efforts of the rebels to overthrow the National Government, Pennsylvania rejoiced to express her entire confidence in his character and principles, and appreciation of his noble conduct by bestowing her suffrage upon him for the second position in honor and dignity in the country; his bold and outspoken denunciations of the crime of treason, his firm demands for the punishment of the guilty offenders, and his expressions of thorough sympathy with the friends of the Union, secured for him the warmest attachment of her people, who remembering his great services and sacrifices while traitors and their sympathizers alike denounced his patriotic action, appeal to him to stand firmly by the side and to repose upon the support of the loyal masses, whose votes formed the foundation of his promotion, and who pledged to him their unswerving support in all measures by which treason shall be stigmatized—loyalty recognized—and the freedom, stability and unity of the nation secured.

5. *Resolved*, That the work of restoring the late insurrectionary States to their proper relations to the Union, necessarily devolves upon the law-making power, and that, until such action shall be taken, no State, lately in insurrection, is entitled to representation in either branch of Congress; that, as preliminary to such action, it is the right of Congress to investigate for itself the condition of the legislation of those States, to inquire respecting their loyalty, and to prescribe the terms of restoration; and that to deny this necessary Constitutional power is to deny and imperil one of the dearest rights belonging to our representative form of government; and that we cordially approve of the action of the Union representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania on this subject.

6. *Resolved*, That no man who has voluntarily engaged in the late rebellion, or has held office under the rebel organization, should be allowed to sit in the Congress of the Union; and that the law—known as the test oath—should not be repealed, but should be enforced against all claimants for seats in Congress.

7. *Resolved*, That the national faith is sacredly pledged to the payment of the national debt incurred in the war to save the country and to suppress rebellion, and that the people will not suffer this faith to be violated or impaired, but all debts incurred to support the rebellion were unlawful, void and of no obligation—shall never be assumed by the United States, nor shall any State be permitted to pay any evidence of so vile and wicked engagements.

8. *Resolved*, That the public faith is not less solemnly pledged to the protection, in the enjoyment of all their natural rights—of their persons, property and domestic relations—of the colored population who have been emancipated by the fiat of the people, and under the providence of God; and who deserved liberty by their kindness and fidelity to our soldiers in prison, or wounded, or seeking escape from their tormentors, and by their courage in bearing arms for and fighting the battles of the Union. Even as man is more precious than money in every just account, so the honor of the nation is more sacredly engaged to those humble but never treacherous friends, than to those who hold its bonds stamped with the broad seal of the United States, that their freedom shall not be a mockery nor their just hopes of security, education and elevation in intellectual and moral improvement disappointed—and this faith must be kept inviolate.

9. *Resolved*, That the protection to all branches of useful and productive industry is the only wise policy in our present national condition—is the true plan of restoring the osses and ravages of war—of advancing the national prosperity, increasing the national wealth, and supplying the means of maintaining the public faith with the public creditor, and ultimately wiping out the national debt; that in the provision of internal revenue and the laying of duties on importations from foreign nations, the object should be to cause the former to press as lightly upon, and the latter to protect as fully as possible our own citizens who are engaged in works of labor, mining, manufacturing and every other province of home industry, against unequal and unfair competition with foreign capital and policy, which neither contribute to develop the resources of our country, assist to pay our taxes, nor are concerned to maintain our Government or confirm our national power or authority, which, during the recent life-struggle, they insidiously and maliciously strove to subvert.

10. *Resolved*, That the administration of the public affairs of Pennsylvania by Governor Andrew G. Curtin, during the years of trial, toil, responsibility and anxiety which have recently passed over us, has been marked by such patriotic devotion, unyielding courage, constant watchfulness, unwearied labor and shining ability, as have made his name illustrious in the annals of this Commonwealth, and given him a place in the affections and memory of the people which cannot be lost; his enviable title of "the soldier's friend" is in itself expressive of the highest elogiums that could be pronounced on any public officer, and when his term of honorable, useful and most beneficial service shall close, he shall not be forgotten, but honor, love, affectionate remembrance and the plaudits of a grateful people shall cluster around his person, and make his name memorable.

11. *Resolved*, That this Convention congratulate the people of the State on the passage of a law relieving the real estate of the Commonwealth from taxation for State purposes, and tender to the members of the General Assembly their thanks for their considerate attention to relieve the popular burdens, while they confidently refer to it as a proof of the superior capacity of the Union organization for the beneficial conduct of public affairs, that after a long and exhausting war, the debt of Pennsylvania is reduced, and the taxes, imposed in a time of peace by their political opponents, are diminished by the judicious management of executive officers and a General Assembly chosen by the Union party.

12. *Resolved*, That the loyal people of Pennsylvania, having steadily manifested, through the war with the rebellion, their warm regard for the rights of the gallant defenders of the Union, and never having voted to refuse them the right of suffrage when in the camp and on the field—a right inestimable to them and formidable to traitors and their sympathizers only—we take pleasure in expressing, not now for the first time, their gratitude for their gallantry and devotion, and declaring again a long settled purpose to appropriate the means and resources of the government to the comfort, consolation and support of the disabled survivors, or the widows and orphans of those who fell in the conflict.

13. *Resolved*, That the services, labors, consummate ability and yielding faith in the destiny of the country manifested by the Hon Edwin M. Stanton, as the head of the War Department during the rebellion, have been of inestimable value to the country, and entitle him to the warmest commendation of the people.

14. *Resolved*, That Congress should not fail to make an equitable adjustment of bounties and allowances to the brave men who were engaged in the military service of the country; and that we heartily approve of the liberal appropriation now pending in the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the care and education of the orphan children of the soldiers who gave their lives for the salvation of the Republic.

15. *Resolved*, That in this crisis of public affairs, full of grateful recollections of his marvelous and memorable services on the field of battle, we turn to the example of unfaltering and uncompromising loyalty of Lt. General Grant with a confidence not the less significant and unshaken, because at no period of our great struggle has his proud name been associated with a doubtful patriotism, or used for sinister purposes by the enemies of our common country.

16. *Resolved*, That any attempt by foreign nations to establish a monarchical government on this continent, is evidence of a design to destroy the Republic. Regard for our own safety and for the future security of the Republic, demands that no such attempt should be permitted to succeed.

17. *Resolved*, That the Honorable Edgar Cowan, Senator from Pennsylvania, by his course in the Senate of the United States, has disappointed the hopes and has forfeited the confidence of those to whom he owes his place; and that he is hereby most earnestly requested to resign.

18. *Resolved*, That the State Central Committee be constituted by the appointment of a Chairman by the President of this Convention, in consultation with the Union candidate for Governor, and that the remainder of said committee shall consist of one member from each county in the State, except that the city of Philadelphia shall have eight members, and the counties of Lancaster, Berks, Dauphin and Allegheny each two members, to be named by the representative delegates from said counties in this convention; and that the Association of Loyal Pennsylvanians resident at Washington shall also be allowed one member, to be appointed by their delegates present.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, The Democracy of Pennsylvania in convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs the republic, and esteeming the immediate restoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do resolve,

Resolved, 1. That the States where of the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected, who bear true faith in the Constitution and laws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxation without representation, if there is any such representatives, they should be forthwith admitted.

2. That the faith of the republic is pledged to the payment of the national debt, and that Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

3. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States, including the amendment prohibiting slavery, and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.

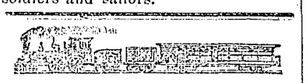
4. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors.

5. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.

6. That the bold enunciation of the principles of the constitution and the policy of Restoration contained in the recent annual message of President Johnson entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the constitution and love their country.

7. That the nation owes to the brave men of our armies and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defense of the Constitution and the Union, and that, while we cherish with a tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

8. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD.					EASTWARD		
MAIL.	DAY Express.	EXPRESS.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	CINCINNATI EXPRESS.	LOCAL ACCOMMODATION.	WAY PASSENGER.
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
6 08	.....	11 43	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	4 58	8 35
6 15	.....	11 53	.....	Mt. Union,	.....	4 49	8 25
6 25	.....	12 03	.....	Stapleton,	.....	4 36	8 15
6 31	.....	12 15	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	4 23	8 05
6 50	5 10	12 31	5 55	Huntingdon,	5 05	4 10	7 50
7 06	.....	12 51	.....	Petersburg,	.....	3 50	7 30
7 18	.....	1 03	.....	Barree,	.....	3 41	7 21
7 22	.....	1 19	6 23	Spruce Creek,	.....	3 20	7 10
7 25	.....	1 35	.....	Birmingham,	.....	3 15	6 55
7 46	5 57	1 45	6 46	Tyrone,	4 24	3 05	6 46
7 59	.....	2 00	.....	Tipton,	.....	2 53	6 33
8 04	.....	2 05	.....	Fostoria,	.....	2 48	6 26
8 10	.....	2 15	.....	Bell's Mills,	.....	2 39	6 19
8 30	6 25	2 40	7 20	Altoona,	3 55	2 20	6 00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 35 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 10 55 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 30 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 51 A. M.

The DAY EXPRESS Eastward leaves Altoona at 8 30 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon 9 43 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 00 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 20 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 35 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 P. M.

The NEW YORK EXPRESS Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 38 A. M., and arrives at Altoona 8 50 A. M.

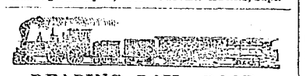
July 30, 1866.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, JULY 16th, 1866, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS.		
EXPRESS P. M.	MAIL A. M.			MAIL P. M.	EXPRESS P. M.	
LE 5 50	LE 8 00		Huntingdon,	AR 9 00	AR 6 10	
5 47	8 20		McConnellstown,	8 40	5 47	
5 55	8 32		Pleasant Grove,	8 32	5 40	
6 09	8 48		Marklesburg,	8 24	5 29	
6 24	9 04		Coffee Run,	8 08	5 12	
6 32	9 12		Rough & Ready,	8 00	5 05	
6 44	9 24		Cove,	7 49	4 53	
6 48	9 28		Fisher's Summit,	7 45	4 49	
AR 7 03	AR 9 44			LE 7 30	LE 4 34	
LE 7 13	LE 9 54		Saxton,	AR 7 20	AR 4 24	
7 31	10 14		Riddlesburg,	6 00	4 04	
7 42	10 22		Hopewell,	6 52	3 56	
7 54	10 38		Piper's Run,	6 26	3 40	
8 10	10 58		Patersville,	6 16	3 30	
8 23	11 09		Bloody Run,	6 04	3 08	
AR 8 27	AR 11 12		Mount Dallas,	LE 6 00	LE 3 04	
SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.						
LE 7 50	LE 10 20		Saxton,	6 30	4 21	
8 05	10 35		Coalmont,	6 15	4 09	
8 10	10 40		Crawford,	6 05	3 59	
AR 8 20	AR 10 50		Dudley,	6 00	3 54	
			Broad Top City,			

Huntingdon July 16, 1866. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.



READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

JUNE 11, 1866.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, TAMAQUA, ASHLAND, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, EPHRATA, LITIZ, LANCASTER, COLUMBIA, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 8.10 and 9 05 A. M., and 2 10 and 9.15 P. M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania R.R, arriving at New York 6.00 and 10 10 A. M., & 4.10 & 5.20, 10.45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 a m and 9 15 p. m. trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 10 A. M., and 2 10 and 4 10 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4 10 p. m. train making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna R.R., leave Harrisburg at 2 20 P M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 7 & 9 A. M., 12 Noon, 3 P. M; Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Way Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M. returning from Reading at 6 20 P. M., stops at all stations; Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., and 2 45 P. M; Ashland 6 03 and 11.20 a m, and 1.05 P M; Tamaqua at 9.45 A M., and 1 and 8 55 P M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7.00 a m.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 45 a m., 12 05 and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 8 00 P. M., Philadelphia, 8 a m and 3 15 P. M., the 8 a m train running only to Reading, Pottsville 8 A. M., Tamaqua 7.30 A. M., Harrisburg 9 05 A. M., and Reading 1 30, 7 30 a. m., for Harrisburg, 10,52a m., for New York, and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, SCHOOL, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, June 25, 1866. *General Superintendent.*

GROUND ALUM AND SALINA SALT at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS constantly on hand at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

THE BEST SHORE FISH for sale at *LEWIS & CO'S* Family Grocery.

PROF. H. M'ENTYRE'S GREAT REMEDY,

THE

INDIAN COMPOUND

Internal and External Medicine,

WILL CURE:

- Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux in one day,
- Headache and Earache in three minutes.
- Toothache in one minute.
- Neuralgia in five minutes,
- Sprains in twenty minutes,
- Sore Throat in ten minutes,
- Cholic and Cramp in five minutes,
- Rheumatism in one day,
- Pain in the Back or Side in ten minutes,
- Bad Coughs or Colds in one day,
- Fever and Ague in one day.
- Cures Deafness, Asthma, Piles,
- Bronchitis Affections, Dyspepsia,
- Inflammation of the Kidneys, Erysipelas,
- Liver Complaint and Palpitation of the Heart.

Keep it in your Families—Sickness comes when least expected.

I propose to check, and effectually dissipate more ache and pain, and to accomplish more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other, or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time.

THIS POPULAR REMEDY is fast coming into use, for the fact that I cure, free of charge, all those complaints whenever there is an opportunity to do so. As soon as it is applied it almost miraculously kills the pain. I do not ask you to buy before you are certain of its efficiency. If you have an ache or pain, it is warranted to do all it purports on the label.

I do not propose to cure *every* disease—only a class named by my directions. My liniment operates on chemical and electric principles, and is, therefore appliable, to the cure or natural restorative of all organic derangement arising from an improper circulation of the nerve vital fluids.

Prof. J. H. McEntyre's INDIAN COMPOUND acts directly on the absorbents, reducing glandular and other swellings in incredible short time, *without any possible danger from its use* under any possible circumstances.

This is an internal and external medicine—composed of roots, herbs and barks, such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on earth to cure all complaints if we only know what they were.

This has been a great study with the Medical Faculty for many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what proportions to use.

J. H. McENTYRE,
Proprietor, Reading, Pa.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

McENTYRE'S

DANDELION PILLS,

For all diseases arising from one cause, viz: Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Catarrh in the Head, Weak and disordered Stomach, such as Indigestion, Sick Headache, Giddiness of the Head, Weakness of Sight, Windy Ailments, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains, Pains in the Back or Side, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Impurity of the Blood, Blotches or Eruptions of the Body, Gravel, Worms, &c., &c. Sold at 25 cents per box.

McENTYRE'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE

WORM DESTROYER!

This infallible medicine is warranted to expel worms in all cases and may be given to children of all ages, as they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless.

☞ Can be had at Lewis' Book store, Huntingdon, Pa,

DR. VENARD'S

STAR MAGIC LINIMENT.

$1000 REWARD will be paid for any medicine that excels this for the following diseases:

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in Side or Back, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all Diseases of the Muscles, Skin and Glands.

This is an Internal and External Medicine, composed of Roots, Herbs and Barks such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on the earth to cure all complaints, if we only knew what they were. This has been a subject for constant study with the Medical Faculty for a great many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what portions to use.

This wonderful remedy needs no recommendation save the results which invariably follow its application.

☞ This popular remedy is fast coming into use from the fact that it gives good satisfaction.

☞ PHYSICIANS are invited to test its efficacy in all cases of Rheumatism, Affections of the Spinal Column, and all Diseases of the Skin, Muscles and Glands. It has been used in thousands of instances under the personal supervision of the Inventors, and has never disappointed their expectations. All we ask for it is a trial—experimental proof—not the testimony of the men of straw, are the vouchers we desire to present to the public.

It would be well for many now lying in beds of torture, if these facts could reach their sick chambers. It is more important to them than to the inventors that this should be the case. "Truth is mighty and must prevail."

☞ Keep it in your family, for sickness comes when you least expect it.

PRICE--ONE DOLLAR.

SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,
SOLE AGENT, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Huntingdon, Pa., July 19, 1865.

DR. VENARD'S

STAR MAGIC LINIMENT

CURES

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
TOOTHACHE,
HEADACHE,
DIPTHERIA, or SORE THROAT,
CRAMPS, or
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
SPRAINS,
and DIARRHŒA

SOLE AGENT,
SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Price One Dollar.
Price Fifty Cents.

☞ **Agents Wanted to sell the above throughout the Country.**

Huntingdon, Oct. 25, 1865.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Ist Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

WM. AFRICA

Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,

A Fine Assortment of all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.

Manufacturing and repairing done to order as usual.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1866.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,

The Whitest, the most durable and the most economica Try it! Manufactured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,
No. 137 North Third st., Philada.

an24-1y

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY

OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

SOUR PICKLES ready for the table, by the doz., ½ doz., or ½ doz., for sale at Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

THE BEST QUALITY OF FRESH MACKEREL at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

BROUGHER'S PATENT EXCELSIOR

BROOM HEAD OR WRAPPER.

PATENTED DECEMBER 26, 1866.

Everybody his own Broom Maker.

This head or Wrapper is constructed of Tin or Zinc, with sliding band and bolts, in connection with the centre bolt passing thro' the handle, holding it secure.

The article to which we call your attention is very simple, light and strong, weighing but SEVEN OUNCES.

The farming community have long needed an article of this character; and the high price of Brooms, together with the simplicity, durability, and practical utility of this invention, makes it more saleable than any other art icle ever introduced.

☞ We offer borough, township, and family rights for sale on reasonable terms, in the county of Huntingdon.

For further particulars, call and see the subscribers, or address THOS. G. STRICKLER & SON,
feb7,1866 Huntingdon, Pa.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

LUMBER.

THE undersigned has just received and is now ready to supply the public with

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

COMPRISING ALL THE DIFFERENT GRADES,

From cullings up to the clear stuff,

From 9 months to 2 years dry!

Also,

PLASTERING LATH,
JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,

BUILDING STUFF AND PLANK.

WORKED FLOORING, WEATHER-BOARDING,

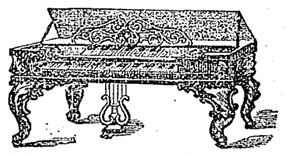
DOORS, WINDOW-FRAMES, SASHES, &c

at reasonable prices.

Now is the time to buy, before the Spring rush, as Lumber is already advancing, and dry lumber is a scarce article. CHAS. H. ANDERSON.

Huntingdon, Feb. 27, 1866

MUSIC STORE.



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has just opened his Music Store, one d. or west of W Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GABLER'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Flies, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings, MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail.

Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.

Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
se27 Second floor of Brown's Hardware building

The Old Foundry

STILL IN BLAST.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received by strict attention to business, hope to merit and still receive the same, take this method to inform their friends and everybody else, that they are prepared to make all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made in a first class Foundry.

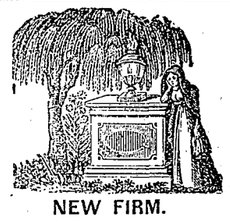
We have always on hand all kinds of Plough and Stove Castings, also wash Kettles, cellar-window Grates, coal hole castings for pavements, window weights of all sizes and weights, pipe joints, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, machine castings for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.

We are prepared to furnish Heaters and Iron Fences of the most improved style, oven doors and fronts, door sills and in fact everything made in this line.

We have a very large stock of patterns and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than they can be had in the county. Having a good mill we are prepared to do drilling and fitting of all kinds.

☞ Highest market price paid for old metal, brass, zinc, lead, &c. J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON.

Office on Railroad street, one door west of the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. dec27,65



NEW FIRM.

MARBLE YARD

J. M. GREENE & P. O. BEAVER

Having entered into partnership, inform the public that they are prepared to execute all styles of

Plain and ornamental Marble Work

Such as MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, also Building Work, as at low prices as any shop in the county.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Shop on MIFFLIN street, a few doors east of the Lutheran church feb14,1866ly

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of cautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on the corner of Montgomery and Mifflin sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your fathers, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to visit the same store. They can here be suited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any House in town. Store on Southeast corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

may 31, 1865. FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

IF YOU WANT

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,

CALL AT

DONNELL & KLINE'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.

CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.

Huntingdon, Oct 4, '65-tf.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.

Alexandria, Jan. 15, 1866-tf.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community. Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Luden, on Hill street. ap10,1866

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '65.

WARM SPRINGS, a fashionable summer resort, five miles north of Huntingdon. Extensive accommodations. W. J. Geissinger. Proprietor

BOYER & GARNER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Marklesburg station.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ANDREW JOHNSTON, agent for the Niagara Insurance Company, Huntingdon.

GEO. SHAEFFER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., Huntingdon.

M'CAHAN & SON, proprietors of Juniata Steam Pearl Mill, Huntingdon.

WM. LEWIS & CO, Family Groceries, Provision and Feed Store, Hunt., Pa.

WM. MARCH & BRO. Dealers in Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, &c.

WM. LONG, Dealer in Candies, Nuts, Family Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON, Merchants, Huntingdon, Pa.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE, Wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c., Railroad street, Huntingdon.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON, Dealer in all kinds of Lumber, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps,

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c. Huntingdon.

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

Z. YENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

DONNELL & KLINE, PHOTOGRAPHERS, Huntingdon, Pa.

THOMAS G. STRICKLER & SON, Manufacturers of Brougher's patent Broom Head or Wrapper, Huntingdon.

B. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturers.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Huntingdon.

S. SHOEMAKER, Agent for the Magic Star Liniment, Huntingdon, Pa.

BILL POSTER. The undersigned offers his services to business men and others desiring circulars distributed or handbills posted. He can be seen at the GLOBE office.

Huntingdon, Aug.